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庚午年四月廿九日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918

大正四年五月廿九日

10 CENTS

FATEFUL SESSION OF WAR COUNCIL HELD BY ALLIES

Arrangements For Unity Of Army Command Are Perfected

RELIANCE ON FOCH

Confident German Reserves Will Be Worn Out Before Entente's

SURE OF VICTORY

Will Be Able To Hold Enemy Till U.S. Arrives In Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 5.—Press Bureau: Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir William Weir and General Sir Henry Wilson have returned from France after attending a meeting of the Supreme War Council.

The Supreme War Council held its sixth session in circumstances of great gravity for the Alliance of Free Peoples.

The German government, relieved of all pressure on the Eastern front by the collapse of Russia, has concentrated all its forces on the Western front to gain a decision in Europe before the United States can bring its full strength effectively to bear.

Initial Advantage With Enemy
The advantage of its strategic position and superior railway facilities enable the enemy to command and to gain some initial successes. It will undoubtedly renew the attacks, and the Allied nations may still be exposed to critical days.

After a review of the whole position, the Council is convinced that the Allies will bear the trials of the forthcoming campaign with the same fortitude they have exhibited in defense of right, and they will baffle the enemy's purpose and in due course bring him to defeat.

Everything possible is being done to sustain and support the armies in the field. The arrangements for unity of command have greatly improved the position of the Allied armies and are working smoothly and successfully.

Full Faith In Foch
The Council has complete confidence in Generalissimo Foch, it regards with pride and admiration the valor of the Allied troops, and, thanks to President Wilson's prompt and cordial co-operation, the arrangement for the transportation and brigading of American troops will prevent the enemy wearing out the Allied reserves before exhausting his own. The Council is confident of the ultimate result. The Allied peoples are resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin. Their armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat the German onrush.

The Free Peoples and their magnificent soldiers have only to endure with patience to the end to make victory and freedom secure and save civilization.

St. Patrick's Society Congratulates King

Sends Telegram On Occasion Of His Birthday And Receives Reply

Copies of a telegram of congratulation sent by the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai to King George, on his birthday and of his reply thanking the society were made public yesterday.

The message sent to the King follows:
"The King,
"Buckingham Palace, England.
"St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai.
"The King has received with satisfaction the congratulations for His Birthday which you have offered on behalf of St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai. His Majesty thanks all who joined in this message."
The reply received by the society follows:
"H. P. Wilkinson, Esq.,
"St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai.
"The King with satisfaction has received the congratulations for His Birthday which you have offered on behalf of St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai. His Majesty thanks all who joined in this message."
"Stamfordham."

Britain And America Build 460,000 Tons Of Shipping During Month Of May

263,571 Tons Of New Vessels Turned Out In United States And 197,274 In British Yards

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 5, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The Shipping Board announces ship-construction in May was the greatest for any month in the Nation's history. Forty-four ships were completed and delivered to the Government. The total tonnage was 263,571, at which rate 3,122,852 tons would be produced yearly.

The Shipping Board has prohibited the transfer of any vessel of more than 100 tons to a foreign flag.

Secretary of Labor Wilson stated that the investigation of Pacific Coast labor conditions "demonstrates the patriotism and efficiency of the shipworkers."

San Francisco, June 5.—A large Pacific Coast shipbuilding company has announced plans for another yard larger than any on the coast, covering 160 acres and costing \$20,000,000, with the capacity to construct ten steel ships of 20,000 tons each simultaneously. Thousands of men are sought for the immediate start and 20,000 will be employed later.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 5.—The Admiralty announces that 197,274 tons of mer-

chantmen were completed in May, as compared with 110,533 tons in April.

Lord Pirrie, Controller of Shipbuilding, comments that this satisfactory output is a great credit to the whole industry, especially to the firms engaged in fitting out vessels. The efforts to reduce the period between the launching and completion of merchantmen has produced satisfactory results. The average time for fitting out a vessel has been considerably reduced. For example, a 5,000-ton steamer was completed 19 days after it had been launched. The acceleration in fitting out vessels increased the output in May, but the output should be gauged over an extended period, not on the results of any one month.

New York, May 31.—The zeal to expedite shipbuilding is illustrated by two launchings at Port Newark which are a new departure in steel-ship construction. The vessels are made entirely of plates and shapes hitherto used in the construction of buildings and bridges. One hundred and fifty ships of this type have been ordered, all the parts have been standardized, and it is expected that two or three vessels a week will be produced by this yard.

TOTAL IS NOW £106,050 FOR CHINESE TANK WEEK

Subscriptions To British War Loans Yesterday Add £2,750 To Previous Figures

Three £500 subscriptions and a number of smaller individual amounts, ranging from £50 to £250, added £2,750 to the Chinese Tank Week figures yesterday and brought the total to date up to £106,050. Following are the detailed figures:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£5,550
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	84,600
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	15,900
As per previous lists	£103,300
Mr. Chu Tuck-lung	150
Mr. Tong Sey-wo	100
Mr. Paw Wo	100
Mr. Sen Sun-tai	50
Mr. P. Y. Wong	50
Mr. Chun Kwel-san	50
Mr. Chu Nan-kai	50
Mr. Ling Pao-sun	50
Mr. Chew Sing-chong	50
Mr. James Chih	250
Mr. Hau Yung-ling	100
Mr. Tung Voong-hong	100
Mr. Lien Ong-sung	500
The Commercial Press	500
Mr. Nien Kee	100
Mr. Leong Yiu-kee	100
	£106,050

NEW LORD CHANCELLOR APPOINTED FOR IRELAND

Sir James Campbell Succeeds Sir Ignatius O'Brien Who Has Resigned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—Press Bureau: Sir James Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to Sir Ignatius O'Brien, who has resigned.

Sir Ignatius O'Brien has been raised to the peerage.

British Destroyer Sunk After Collision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 4.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was sunk on May 31, after a collision. There were no casualties.

The Weather

Cloudy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 76.3 and the minimum 57.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73 and 63.5.

CLEMENCEAU ESCAPES DEATH AT THE FRONT

Overtaken By Uhlans And General Escorting Him Killed, But He Gets Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31, (delayed).—The Paris correspondent of The Times states that M. Clemenceau has just returned from the front, where he had a narrow escape. He had just left a certain point where he had been surveying the positions with a General when a patrol of Uhlans dashed up. The General was killed and a number of the escort captured.

FIVE WOMEN NURSES HONORED FOR BRAVERY

Awarded British Military Cross For Heroism In Caring For Wounded During Air Raids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—The Gazette announces the award of Military Medals to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty during enemy air-raids on casualty clearing-stations and hospitals. For example, Sister Mary Brown attended them while Sister Lutwick crossed open bomb-swept ground and brought help. Both subsequently returned to the clearing station and worked for many hours in great danger.

Immigration Control Centralised In Britain

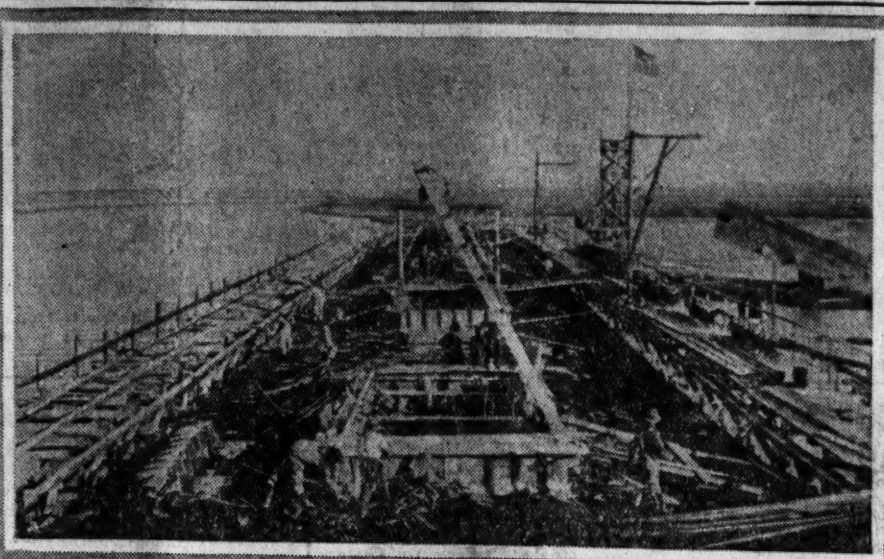
Bill In Commons Proposes Board To Handle Problem For Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, moving the second reading of the Emigration Bill, which is based on the recommendation made by the Dominions Royal Commission and the Empire Settlement Committee, said that it established a Central Immigration Authority of seventeen or eighteen members, including the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. There would be a limited number of unofficial members, some of whom would be ladies.

Advice and financial assistance would be given to emigrants and there would also be administrative control of passage brokers, passage brokers agents and those engaged in selling passages to intending emigrants. Mr. Hewins predicted that the bill would enable the Mother Country and the dominions to co-operate for the best possible use of the man-power of the Empire after the war.

Concrete Vessels Being Rushed To Completion On Pacific Coast



A general view of the deck construction of a concrete vessel which is being built at a Pacific Coast shipyard. The Faith, first of the 5,000 ton concrete ships, recently weathered an 80 mile gale on her initial voyage.

SEMENOFF LACKS MEN TO CHECK BOLSHEVIKI

Says Force Is Too Small To Meet Enemy, Helped By Teutons

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, June 5.—General Semenoff's communique reports: "After their defeat on the 2nd the Bolsheviki have made no further attempt to attack our forces in the region of Alexandrovsk."

"We have taken active measures against the Austro-German forces threatening our line of communications. In that direction we have taken possession of the village of Gurks, situated 140 versts northeast of Boris station. We seized some interesting documents forgotten by the enemy's staff. However, this small detachment of our troops is unable to check the enemy's advance."

According to news received by the local press the despatch of three companies of troops from Harbin to Grodekovo station, on the Harbin-Vladivostok Railway, is causing anxiety among the inhabitants there, who suppose that this reinforcement of General Kalmikoff's detachment means a decision to advance against the Bolsheviki at Pogranichny station. It is said that the inhabitants have declared that in case fighting takes place that they are prepared to remain neutral.

General Semenoff and General Horvath have agreed that the former shall recognise the authority of the latter but retain a free hand in the military operations in Trans-Baikal. Admiral Koltchak has relinquished his position in the Chinese-Eastern Railway but has accepted the command of Orloff's and the other troops which are intended to operate in Pri-Amur.

Today four train-loads of Orloff's contingent started for Pogranichnyaya to support General Kalmikoff's expedition against Nikolai.

Nearly Million Youths Register For Service

All Who Reach 21 This Year Enroll For Draft In America

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 5, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand to a million men of the 1918 class are being registered today throughout the country for military service. The machinery is reported to be working smoothly.

The War Department states that 44,471 women will replace male workers through the Federal Employment Service.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA RETURNING

Coming Back At Rate Of 800 A Day, State Department Hears

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 5, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The State Department has received information from Moscow that German prisoners are returning through Orsha, where three trains daily carry 800 men to Germany. The Germans are healthy, but the Russian prisoners exchanged are sickly, many of them suffering from tuberculosis.

Flood Situation In Canton Is Reported Becoming Desperate

Water Rapidly Rising And Soon Will Reach Highest Godowns In Shameen

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 5, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The sinking of a 279-ton coastal schooner located a submarine off the Atlantic Coast and brought a swarm of U. S. destroyers, sea-planes, and other craft, which circled and watched the area. The same submarine was discovered and driven off by a destroyer while shelling a tank steamer.

The tank steamer previously sunk has been raised and towed to port. Several steamers which were in the danger area have arrived, leaving total losses of eleven ships, of which eight were schooners and three steamers, according to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Between seven and sixteen lives were lost when the lifeboat of a steamer capsized in a storm, and ten other persons are still missing.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said that the activities of the enemy submarines had greatly stimulated recruiting for the navy. He added that the raid would not check the transport of troops to Europe.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Fenchow, Shansi, May 31.—I have to report that great quantities of opium are being cultivated in northern Shensi this Spring under official recognition. The reason for this, it is stated, is that local officials are no longer provided with enough soldiers and arms to gather their taxes and levy their customs as usual, and therefore they are trusting to the income from this opium crop to supply them with funds.

The wheat crop was destroyed in order to plant opium two months ago, and practically all the available land between Sui To Chow and Sung Chia Chuang on the Yellow River is given over to the drug. That the same condition obtains throughout all northern Shensi cannot be doubted. If thorough publicity can be given to this fact in THE CHINA PRESS action may yet be aroused before the crop can be gathered in early July.

Express Co. Merger Is No Surprise Here

Consolidation Of American Firms Was Expected; Branches To Retain Identity?

Although no official confirmation of the amalgamation of the various large express companies in the United States has reached the agencies of the American and Wells Fargo companies here, little surprise was evinced by either over the despatch in yesterday's news cables.

Local men in touch with express company affairs say that they have long been aware that such a move was in prospect and Railway Director McAdoo's announcement of the \$30,000,000 merger had been expected. It is believed, however, that the merging of the companies at home will have no immediate effect on their foreign branches and that the non-domestic offices will retain their identity, at least for the time being.

U.S.-Britain Treaty Extended Five Years

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 5, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The treaty with Great Britain has been extended for five years by Secretary of State Lansing and the British Ambassador, Lord Reading.

BATTLE ON MARNE DEVELOPING INTO A RACE FOR PARIS

Issue Resolved Into A Sheer Struggle Of Man-power

GERMANS HALTED

Succeed In Only Few Minor Advances On Whole Front

AMERICANS ARE IN

Defeat Enemy At Three Points, Make Brilliant Counter-attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 4.—The battle seems to be developing into something like a race for Paris, as the battle of September, 1914, developed into a race for the sea.

Rushing up from the rear and from various points of the front as many troops as possible, the German command is flinging them continually into the battle from the Oise to the Marne.

There is no longer any question of subtlety of maneuver, properly speaking, or of strategic conceptions of tactical feints, nor is it a question of stabilization or even of superiority of material: it is but a violent struggle of man-power. Forced by the necessity of speedily ending the war, the Germans, seeking a decision before the entry into the line of the American masses, are emptying their all into the struggle, trying to compel the Allies to do likewise; but despite their desperate efforts the situation, viewed from the tactical development of the battle, has become clearly more satisfactory. The German advance, which was being kept up during six days, has been almost stopped since Sunday.

French troops sustained victoriously, on a front of sixty kilometers, the fierce attacks of the enemy who has realised only insignificant advances on a few points. Probably tomorrow they will be completely stopped.

Germans Fall South Of Ourcq

Paris, June 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Local attacks continued yesterday evening and during the night. On the northern edge of Carlepont-Woods our machine-guns stopped two attacks. Other attacks in the region of Autriches, east of Domiers and in the direction of Corcy also failed. An infantry action supported by tanks, north of Corcy, enabled us to improve our line on the edge of the forest. The Germans south of the Ourcq directed violent attacks against Chezy and southeast of that village. We smashed them, inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

The artillery activity continued all night on the bank of the Oise and in the region of Rheims. The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported:

Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy was held up by our energetic resistance and made no progress. Between the Aisne and Ourcq the battle continued yesterday evening and during the night with equal desperation. From seven o'clock in the evening violent attacks occurred in the region of Pernant, Saconin, Missy-Auxois and Troesnes. Pernant fell into the hands of the enemy after an obstinate defense in which the enemy lost heavily. Farther south we yielded a little ground west of Saconin and Missy-Auxois. Faverolles, which the enemy attacked, was held by us and also Troesnes. Americans Drive Out Germans

The fight was equally lively in the region south of the Ourcq. The enemy, supported by numerous artillery, directed his effort against Mosloy, Neully-La-Poterie, Torcy and Boursches. A counter-attack enabled us to recapture Mosloy. Fierce fighting occurred for the village of Neully-La-Poterie, which, after passing from hand to hand, remained in possession of the Ger-

SUBMARINE DRIVEN OFF FROM AMERICAN COAST

Located After It Sinks Schooner; Eleven Ships Torpedoed In All

(American Wireless To Reuters)

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CHILDREN TO DANCE AT RED CROSS PARTY

Will Give Folk And Costume Numbers At Woman's Club Garden Fete Tomorrow

Though the weather prospects are scheduled as auspicious for tomorrow the American Woman's Club is going to be prepared for eventualities in the way of rain and the garden party in aid of the Red Cross will transpire, showers or shine. In the event of rain it will be held at the Verdun Gardens, 474 Avenue Joffre, only half a block from the spot which will be the scene of festivities if it is fair—405 Avenue Joffre.

Arrangements for the fete are practically all made and the heads of all the committees will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the home of Mrs. Sague, 405 Avenue Joffre, to settle the final details.

The program of folk and costume dances which will be a part of the afternoon's entertainment promises to be especially fine. These will be three in number and will be given at intervals during the afternoon. The first will be a folk dance by children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the American School, drilled by members of the Woman's Club. The second number will be dances in costume by the Chinese girls of the Y.W.C.A. physical training school who won so much favor at the recent Normal School pageant. The third will be a costume dance called "The Growth of the Flowers" by girls from St. Mary's School.

Admission to the garden party is \$1 which is the only charge and includes dancing, refreshments and entertainment. Tickets may be secured at the door.

Turks Claim Capture Of Mesopotamia City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—A Turkish official communique reports: We have occupied Tunk, in Mesopotamia.

mans. American troops checked the advance of German forces which were trying to enter Neuilly Wood and, by a magnificent counter-attack, threw them back to north of the Wood. Farther south the enemy has not been able to realise any gain.

On the Marne front a battalion of enemy troops, which crossed to the left bank before Jaulgonne, was counter-attacked by French and American troops and driven back to the other bank. The enemy's position was destroyed. We took 100 prisoners.

British Make Raids

London, June 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We carried out successful raids in the neighborhood of Lens and southward of the La Bassée Canal, taking a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid southwestward of Morlancourt, taking some prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active during the night northward of the Scarpe and the Lys, and also in the Merris and Ypres Comines Canal sectors.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

We repulsed raiders in the neighborhoods of Beaumont-Hamel and Boyelles.

The French drove off an attempted raid northward of Kemmel Hill, securing a few prisoners.

Aviation.—There was less activity in the air on Monday. Our night-flying machines dropped eighteen tons of bombs, chiefly on the railway stations of St. Quentin, Douai and Luxembourg. We brought down three and drove down one enemy machine. No British machines are missing.

A German official communique reports this evening:

The enemy captured some small trench sectors southwest of Merris.

We captured, after hard fighting, a few trenches northward of the Aisne, took the heights of Vauxbuis and, westward of Chaudin, stormed Pernant and Misy-aux-Bois, driving the enemy back on the Lesotter-Dommiers line.

Several batteries and a few thousand prisoners were captured. French counter-attacks astride the Ourcq failed.

American Counter-Attack

Clears Neuilly Woods

London, June 4.—An American official communique reports:

Northward of Chateau Thierry we broke up an attempt made by the enemy to advance southward through Neuilly Woods. Our counter-attack drove back the enemy northward of these Woods.

On the Marne front a battalion of German troops which crossed the river at Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by French and American troops and forced to retreat to the right bank, sustaining severe losses in killed and prisoners.

We shelled the enemy's position in Woivre, using gas.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 5, via Cavite and Koupak.—Despatches from France show that the American troops have defeated the Germans at three points north of the Marne, where the foe was checked in his violent efforts to advance westward.

General Pershing notes that credit is given in the French official report for "the brilliant counter-attack" made by the American troops west of Chateau Thierry. Despite a long march, the Americans eagerly jumped into the battle within an hour after reaching the front.

The other fights occurred north and south of this point. The Americans protected a bridge across the Marne till the Allies had crossed and then fought off the Germans, inflicting sanguinary losses on the enemy, before they destroyed the bridge.

The military chiefs here rejoice because the Americans are in the very heart of the conflict, which they believe is almost stabilised, as it is noted that Berlin claims no advances.

Further desperate fighting is expected where the American troops now bar the way to Paris.

The Allied Supreme War Council has declared that the co-operation of America "will make it impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing off the Allies' reserves before exhausting his own."

French reports declare that the German drive is slackening. The foe has failed to reach Villers-Cotteret, between the Ourcq and the Oise, where French cavalry, dismounted, repulsed the foe and penetrated for 2,000 yards.

The hardest fighting was at Chateau Hill, which the Allies held after it had changed hands five times.

A British raid at Merris took 30 machine-guns and many prisoners.

How French Were Outnumbered

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, May 31 (delayed).—The special correspondent of the Havas Agency on the French battle front, wiring today, reports:

Up to the present time the Germans have encountered a defense in the proportion of one to six attackers, but the enemy High Command is fully aware that we have several millions of men forming intact active armies of picked troops, animated with an incomparable morale, which will be thrown in against them sooner or later.

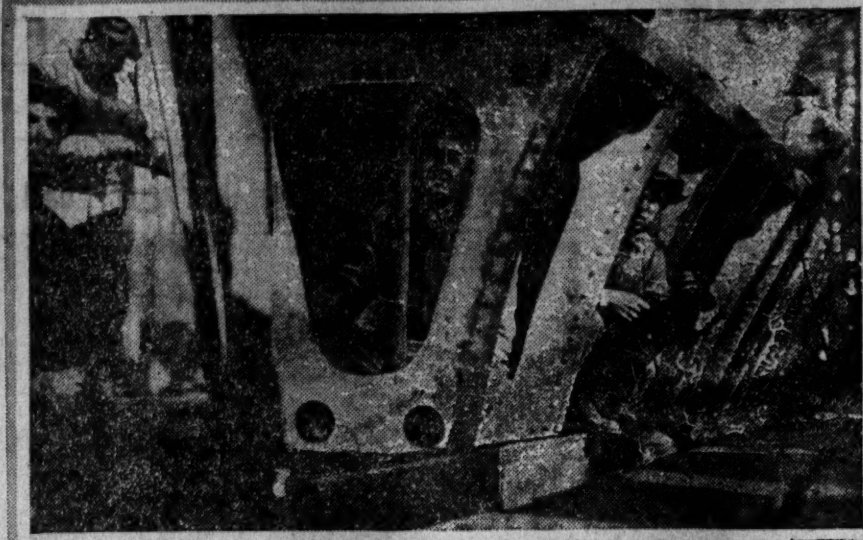
We are disposing of our reserves in our own way. They will intervene when and where we choose. Up to the present the Germans have had choice of ground but we will have the most important choice, namely, that of the battlefield on which the fate of Germany may be decided. Hence there is no cause for alarm. Our High Command will not act hastily, but according to a rigorous plan. The hour is grave, and we must maintain calm.

Officer Is Appointed Governor Of Formosa

Reuters Pacific Service

Tokio, June 6.—Lieut.-General Motojiri Akashi, Commander of the 6th Division, has been appointed Governor-General of Formosa.

Building Destroyers For Uncle Sam



Workmen setting up the framework of one of our latest type of destroyer. Many of these vessels are being rushed to completion. One was recently launched in 17 days.

NORTHERN TROOPS WIN VICTORY NEAR SWATOW

Crushing Defeat Inflicted On Southerners And Dr. Sun Is Reported Fleeing

Reuters Pacific Service

Peking, June 6.—Northern forces, comprising Fukienese troops reinforced by some of Chang Tso-lin's men from Mukden, have heavily defeated the Southerners on the Fukien border. The Northerners have occupied Ungkang, twenty miles from Swatow.

It is reported that Sun Yat-sen left Swatow yesterday somewhat hurriedly.

Election In Hupch Abandoned

The election in Hupch for members of parliament has been abandoned and the few election returns received by the administration have been declared invalid on account of the civil strife, according to an official telegram sent by General Wang Chuan-yuan to the Central Government. As Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow will not participate in the coming election and other provinces, such as Szechuen and Kansu, are still doubtful, prospects for a representative legislature in Peking are not bright.

The Chinese United Chambers of Commerce, which have been in session in Tientsin, officially closed its program Tuesday. Two standing committees, consisting of two representatives from each province, however, will remain organized to carry out propaganda work in the hastening of peace in the country and to investigate the sinking of the China Merchants' vessel, Kiangkwan.

General Tso Kun telegraphed to the President Wednesday that he has recovered in health and would come up to Peking to present his views on the present situation on the Hunan front. The President has deputed three representatives to welcome him to the Capital. The headquarters of the First Expeditionary Forces was formally moved from Hankow to Tientsin Wednesday.

The mysterious report about the death of General Lu Yung-ling has again been circulated in Peking. This time, it comes from an authority no less important than General Lung Chi-kwang. He alleges that the sudden return of General Tan Yen-kai from Wuming to Canton at the time of the report was conclusive proof that something extraordinary had happened in Wuming.

President Feng is slightly indisposed and has not been attending office since Tuesday.

A Presidential Mandate Tuesday conferred the Third Order of the Chiaocho with the Brilliant Rays to Mr. Kwan Chun, the Senior Magistrate of the Shanghai Mixed Court and the Fourth Orders of the Chiaocho with the Brilliant Rays to Magistrates Wong Ka-shih and Yu Yin-fong of the same Court.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN ORIENTAL MILL SUIT

Counsel For Cotton Company Sums Up Argument In Support Of Insurance Claim

Judgment was reserved by Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, yesterday after the conclusion of argument in the case of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., against the Lancashire Insurance Co., a claim for Tls. 18,276 insurance arising from the fire in the company's godowns last October.

Mr. D. McNeill, for the plaintiffs, followed Mr. R. N. Macleod, for the defendants, in summing up yesterday. He dealt with evidence to show that the 500 disputed bales of yarn were in "godown" at the time of the fire and in support cited the company's godown books, in which slight disorder was admitted. He pointed out the fact that the other insurance companies had accepted the evidence of claim and settled on it without protest. He went into the matter of the salvage at length and pointed to the number of hoops as showing in excess and being the best vouchers for the claim. Regarding the charges of fraud Mr. McNeill said that he would not go into them in detail but emphasised the company's desire to obtain a settlement of the claim. Counsel also dealt with the matter of the anonymous letter which for an epistle which had been supposedly "put out of mind" had played a very sinister part in the case. After further argument along this line judgment was reserved.

Royal Silver Wedding To Be Simple Affair

No Personal Presents Accepted At Anniversary Of Marriage Of British King And Queen

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, May 31, (delayed).—Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming celebration of the silver wedding of Their Majesties, which is the first celebration of its kind in the case of a reigning monarch since George III. Their Majesties, desiring that money should not be diverted from war purposes, have decided to accept only one personal present, namely, that from the citizens of London, but no ban is placed on celebrations which do not involve personal gifts. For example, Newfoundland is giving 6,000 pairs of socks to the Queen to send to the troops or to be used otherwise at Her Majesty's discretion.

NOMINATIONS MADE FOR SOCIETY OFFICERS

Names To Be Submitted For Officers Of Asiatic Society Decided On

The names to be proposed for officers and members of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society for the ensuing year which will be submitted for approval at the annual meeting of the society Thursday have been decided on. The reports of the officers and statement of accounts will also be given.

The names proposed are as follows: President, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. Vice-President, Dr. A. Stanley, The Rev. Timothy Richard, D. Litt. Curator of Museum, Dr. A. Stanley. Librarian, Mrs. F. Ayacough. Assistant Librarian, Mrs. C. D. McGrath. Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. R. Hynd. Editor of Journal, The Rev. Evan Morgan.

Councillors, Mr. V. Grosse, Mr. H. A. Wilden, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Ph.D., Mr. G. Lanning, Mr. C. E. Maybon, The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D. Secretary, Mr. Isaac Mason. Members who wish to nominate alternative names to those proposed should notify the honorary secretary, Mr. Isaac Mason, at least three days before the meeting.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

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9 a.m.—Track Meet. Chant's Academy, Ming Chong School, Y. M. C. A. High School and Y. M. C. A. Commercial Evening School.

2 p.m.—Tennis Tournament.

3 p.m.—Gymnastic Exhibitions and Folk Dances. Y. W. C. A.

Normal School, Al Kwoh Girls' School, Ming Lih Middle School and Y. M. C. A. Physical Training School.

3.30 p.m.—Indoor Baseball. Lowrie Institute and Grace High School vs. Y. M. C. A. Physical Training School.

4 p.m.—Baby Show.

4.30 p.m.—Variety Entertainment: Plays, songs, magic, etc.

5 p.m.—Games.

5.30 p.m.—Award of Prizes.

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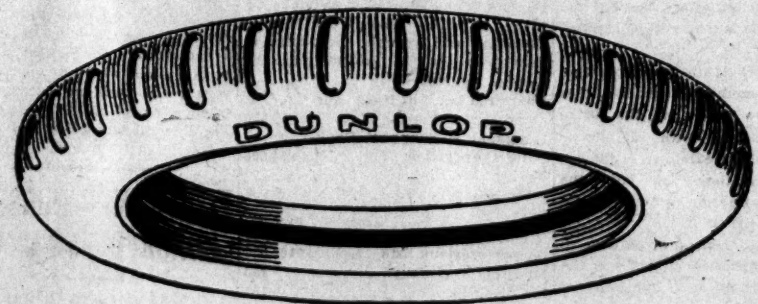
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REPROVES GERMANS AS COOL TO THE WAR

'Patriotic Passion Is Missing,'
Gen. von Freytag-Loring-
hoven Asserts

FAIL TO EXULT OVER ARMY

People Can't See Things In Pro-
per Dimensions, Military
Writer Says

New York, May 2.—Germans in high places, as well as the German public in general, were sharply criticised for their failure to display the proper enthusiasm over the victories of the Kaiser's armies in the East and the good prospects of a German triumph all around in an article entitled "More Spirit!" written by Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Chief of the Deputy German General Staff. This article was printed in most of the newspapers of Germany just before the beginning of the present German offensive in the west. In it General Freytag-Loringhoven, who is one of the leading military writers of the empire and an enthusiastic advocate of Prussian militarism, said:

"We are standing in a decisive moment of the world war, in one of the greatest of German history. In the west our enemies are looking toward the coming events with anxiety. England is seriously feeling the effects of the U-boat warfare. In the east we are coming to the aid of the Ukraine against the rule of terror of the Bolsheviks, while at the same time we are advancing in the north of Russia in order to protect our German racial brethren together with the Letts and the Estonians, from these enemies of all culture and decency.

"It is not just of conquest, or a love of power, that causes us to do this. We are merely following the command of German honor and of humanity.

Says Germans Should Rejoice

"This situation in the east, that now imperatively demands our intervention beyond the limits at first established, finds us ready to handle it, even after a war of almost four years upon enormous fronts. After the German sword has shown its fearful power against French, English, Belgians, Russians, Servians, Rumanians, yes, and even as far as Asia, it is now creating order in the Russian border lands.

"It is true that the political and military demands of the east and the west begin to diverge more and more, but nevertheless for us middle Europeans the broad connections of the world war still exist the same as before. Therefore, should we not feel happy that we have thus cut through England's plans in the Baltic Sea? Should we not be thankful that everything has come out that way?

"There is nobody in our army, from the highest to the lowest, nobody at home who does not long for the end of the war, no matter what he may think about the details of the war aims; but if there ever was any evidence that the great world problems are problems of power and will remain so it is furnished by the recent events in the east. The abuse of power is condemned by history. It does not rest with us, but with our enemies!

"Unfortunately, the expression of sentiment in the Imperial Capital does not correspond with the greatness of the hour. We are involuntarily reminded of Treitschke's remark to the effect that the professional practice of blaming some one, which has made itself at home in Berlin for more than a century, forms a cancer in the body of the State. He complains that the peculiar inability to see men and things in their proper dimensions, to separate the great and genuine from the little and transitory, is a genuine German characteristic, a national weakness.

"The soberness and attitude of superior knowledge with which the present events are regarded are to a certain extent really alarming. Partisan politics and the daily wrangles are so much to the front that it could be believed that we were living in the most profound

The First American Gun Fired In France



This American field piece in the Lorraine sector was the first American gun to hurl shells at the Teutons.

peace. And yet, just because our people has shown such a spirit of sacrifice and such praiseworthy patience in supporting the privations of a long war, every person who is occupying a leading position, or hopes to do so, ought to try to arouse the people's spirits and ought to refer to the great tasks of the Fatherland.

Calls Teuton Propaganda Weaker

"It is not a matter of big, high-sounding words; we can calmly leave them to our enemies. Neither is it a question of constantly singing the praises of our army, which has long since become tired of them, but it is a matter of assuming a clear, firm attitude that points out to our people the road leading to the heights. How our enemies would understand the exploiting of a political and military situation like ours!

"In the war of words and the developing of propaganda activities we have remained beneath them, no matter how great efforts to remedy this are now being made by us. The reason for this is to be found in our entire nature and also in our language, which gives expression to our being. Treitschke calls it 'a language of frankness and veracity.' He says that it is not adapted to 'concealing one's own opinion or maliciously snapping' at any one from under the fence. Such actions do not correspond to the German nature, and we intend to hold on to this nature unconditionally and calmly allow our enemies the advantage in the field of incitement, especially as we have left them far behind us in every other field.

"But it is all the more necessary to pay attention to what Treitschke said immediately preceding the words just quoted: 'It (the German language) is able to give a mighty expression to anger... it soars daringly to the heights of thought.' And it is just here that we are guilty of neglect. The living patriotic passion is missing.

"For the German it is not a matter of a passion that voices itself in ringing words, but that, to use the simile of Clausewitz, is like the heat to the flame. But we need this, if our thoughts and words are to point upward. This is demanded, not only by the present moment, but by the times in general, and all the more so as we come closer to peace. Even a favorable peace can only be a blessing to our people if our people are capable of handling the great task of the future and if they preserve their spiritual enthusiasm."

AGITATION SPREADS IN AUSTRIAN FORCES

Army Officer Pleads For Servo-
Croats From The Gallery
Of The Reichsrath

New York, May 1.—Series of disturbances in the Austrian fleet and army, due to the dissatisfaction of the oppressed nationalities in the empire, are reported in extracts from newspapers of various regions of the Dual Monarchy, translated by the Servian Press Bureau in Geneva.

The most striking of these incidents was an address from the gallery of the Reichsrath to the Deputies by a reserve Lieutenant, Edward Wenzel, of the 22nd Infantry Regiment, which is thus reported by the Vienna Neue Freie Presse:

"The Chairman, Dr. Cross, had just pronounced the sitting closed and was about to leave the House when a Lieutenant in field uniform rose in the first gallery and said: 'Gentlemen, is it not possible that a soldier should speak for once in this House? I will not allude to what you have said today. I will speak on the general situation. I come from the Piave front. May I speak?'

"At the first words of the officer the Chairman left the House immediately, manifesting thereby that the incident had nothing to do with the sitting. A number of Deputies who were still in the House told the Lieutenant to go on, and he said: 'I am a German. For four years I have been fighting in a Servo-Croatian regiment. I am obliged to declare that I have learned to recognize that the Servo-Croatian people possess the most brilliant qualities in every sense of the word, and for years I have suffered because the attitude my people have taken against this nationality. For a long time I have awaited the moment when the Germans would say that this nation deserves very particular regard, as it has been worse treated than any other in the empire.' (Applause from the Bohemians and Socials.)

"If I can hope for anybody," the Lieutenant went on, "it is for my

people, and if I can speak anywhere it is here. My uniform forbids any public activity. But I say that it is high time for a real policy. We ought to have done with insults!

Speaker Escaped Punishment

"Lieutenant Wenzel was taken before the War Minister, Field Marshal von Czapp, who was in the Reichsrath, but as the Chairman, Dr. Cross, had declared that the session was already closed before Lieutenant Wenzel began to speak, there was no possibility of prosecuting the officer for disturbing the discussion.

This incident, according to the Servian Press Bureau, was misrepresented in Austrian despatches to Swiss papers, which omitted the references to the mistreatment of the Servo-Croats and made it appear that Lieutenant Wenzel had praised the soldiers for their loyalty to the empire.

On the contrary, only a few days before that there was a serious mutiny by the same 22nd Regiment. While apparently the Austrian High Command did not take the risk of having every tenth man shot, as had been done in previous mutinies of Czech-Slovak regiments, severe reprisals were undertaken, and it is believed that the troops were reformed as part of German and Magyar regiments.

The headquarters of the 22nd were at Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, where there were serious food riots in February, and it is gathered from heavily censored accounts of the manifestation that the headquarters detachment of the regiment refused to act against the rioters, as troops had to be called in from neighboring places.

Along with this there were disturbances in the fleet at Cattaro, which led to the proclamation of a state of siege in considerable parts of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and finally to a remarkable reorganization of the fleet command. Admiral Njegos, a Croat, was removed from his command, and by an order of Emperor Charles on Feb. 27, the fleet was taken entirely out of Parliamentary control. Hitherto, the navy had been under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War, who was responsible to the joint delegation from the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments. By this order the Emperor appointed a Mag-

yar officer named Horthy, up to that time commander of a cruiser, as Admiral in charge of the fleet, and stated specifically:

"The command of the fleet is directly responsible to me. His task consists in conducting the operations of the fleet, and for any major operations he must ask my consent. In those personal matters which do not depend on my will he will decide in agreement with the Ministry of War."

At the same time Vice Admiral Keil was assigned to the Emperor's staff by imperial order with the stipulation that he was to be above parliamentary jurisdiction and was to supervise "all departments of the fleet and marine matters." According to the Pest Naplo of Budapest, "this order stands in close connection with the events which have recently taken place in the fleet."

Fear Of Bolshevism's Spread

Fear that the conditions already existing would be aggravated by the return of the prisoners of war from Russia, among whom would undoubtedly be many Austrian Slavs who had fought against Austria in the Czech-Slovak and Jugoslav forces in the Russian Army, is expressed in an article in Az Est of Budapest, which concludes:

"Care must be taken that these men do not continue their anti-patriotic propaganda and spread the revolutionary incitement of which they have been eyewitnesses. The present Russian leaders have tried to propagate their revolutionary ideas, and some of their agents have come back to us with the prisoners. Among our prisoners who have returned we have found large numbers of books and pamphlets which may be quite suit-

able for spreading the savage Russian ideas. Every thoughtful man must realize that important interests of the State demand that the returned men should be observed, classified and isolated."

For a long time there have been no purely Slavic regiments in the Aus-

trian army. Germans and Magyars have been intermixed because of the frequent instances early in the war of Slav troops going over to the enemy. Lately this process has been extended further and German and Magyar companies are being introduced into Slav battalions.

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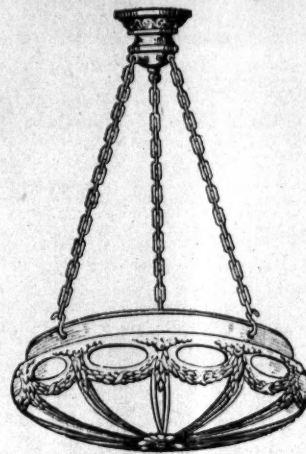
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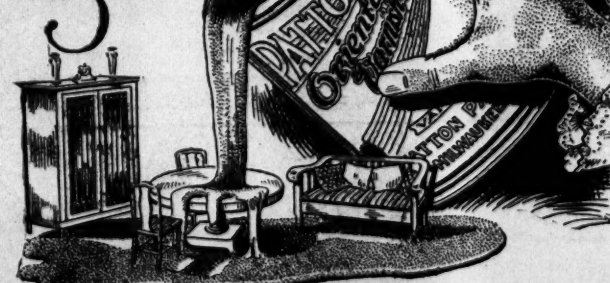
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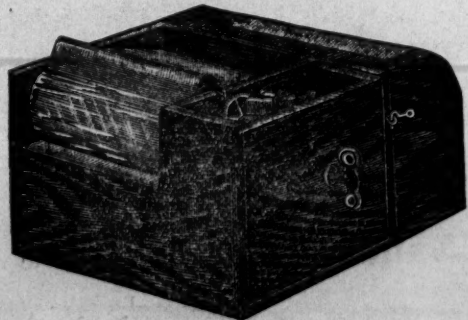
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BIRMINGHAM IS WONDER CITY OF GREAT BRITAIN

One Of The Most Important Munition Making Sectors Of The 'Home Front'

MACHINE GUNS AND TANKS

These In Addition To Shells By The Million; Memory Of It Is One Of Intense Energy

By Joseph W. Grigg

Birmingham, April 15.—Never in wars of the past have cities as such played a greater part individually than in this vast conflict. In Great Britain this fact became even more clear when the United Kingdom was divided into munition making areas, with principal manufacturing cities as the center of each area. It produced rivalry, a healthy rivalry which only serves to stimulate output. And Birmingham, the center of one of the biggest munition making sectors of the "home front," is striving to maintain her proud record as one of the mighty factors working to win the war.

I have been afforded every facility by the Ministry of Munitions, and also by the Board of Managers of the area as well, to tell readers what this Pittsburgh of England is doing and has been doing during the war. The Birmingham area includes the town of Coventry and fourteen others, and stretches over parts of three counties in the heart of England.

A bird's-eye view of Birmingham, now boasting of a million inhabitants, is an impossibility on an ordinary day because of the smoke clouds from its countless tall chimney stacks. But for a week I have seen it close to; and the memory of it is one of intense energy; its pace the blishest war stride.

Birmingham doesn't claim to be a place where "business as usual" prevails. Its slogan is "Busier Than Usual," and its mind is centered on providing all the sinews of war required of it, and more. For instance, it can be regarded as a twentieth century city of a million inhabitants, with 250,000 men at the front, and a population at home devoting most of its energy to maintaining the fighting forces. It has contributed \$47,000,000 toward war bonds and \$1,750,000 to different war charities. Its production of 4.5-inch shells during the war totals 1,250,000, while it has also produced 33,000 shells of 9.2-inch caliber, 5,000,000 copper bands and component parts to the extent of 134,000,000. The percentage of women at work on shells in Birmingham and the surrounding area is placed at 30, whereas in some shell factories fully 90 percent are women.

From all sides I heard the same thing—that Birmingham had less labor trouble during the war than almost any other city in the United Kingdom. There is a desire on the part of employers to work sympathetically with employees. In the enormous plants such as the Birmingham Small Arms Works, which turns out the Lewis gun, and the Daimler and Siddeley Motor Company, as well as Chance & Hunt's big "T.N.T." works, to mention only a few, the latest effort is made to provide splendid modern canteens for workers and rent rooms for women, and practically all the other big plants lay stress on the necessity for workers to work with every comfort possible.

Tanks, Biplanes, Munitions, Guns. Birmingham and its surrounding area is now engaged on the three weapons of war which are expected to help bring about the final aim for which the Allies and the United States are striving. These are tanks, airplanes, machine guns, although, as usual, there is a steady output of shells of all sizes, rifles, guns, explosives, fuses and the all-important tools which are necessary to continue this work. And, I might add, there is a distinct American flavor about the Birmingham area. In some plants American machines total only 20 percent, while in others they reach 50, and in the Hotchkiss Machine Gun Works I was told that fully 90 percent of the milling machinery was American. There are American managers in some plants, including the Birmingham Small Arms Works—in this instance being Percy Martin, formerly of Columbus, O., and one of the prominent aircraft and automobile authorities in England, and until recently occupying a big position on the Air Board.

The war progresses and there is not now the necessity the authorities once thought there was to keep the tanks in the dark. So I was enabled to visit the biggest tank "kitchen" in the country and see the latest specimens of these armored monsters go through their paces. In the immense sheds of the Metropolitan Wagon Company, where these engines of warfare are constructed, I saw long rows of them in all stages of completion, and there were several long rows of them practically ready for testing.

Tanks are just as amenable to standardization as are tin lizzies. The spacious sheds reverberated with the rattle of scores of steam riveters at work on the steel plates of the tanks—steel mostly from America. In their usage tanks are still considered to be in their infancy, though in size they have lately taken on weight and length and are altogether more formidable than they were even up to a few months ago. They can sprint faster, climb better and are more deadly than they yet have been, which, without going into details, can be explained as being a more heavily armed creature than it has ever been before, with more appliances to meet more emergencies. Tank experts prophesy a brilliant future for this war development. It is ushering in warfare with dramatic possibilities; tanks may some day in the near future meet tanks.

"We may have tank duels," one of these experts said to me. "It may be that they will develop into a mobile arm of artillery. It is certain that tanks have been one of the most successful and effective inventions of this war, and there is every certainty that they will become much larger than they now are."

(Since this was written opposing squadrons of tanks have battled on the west front.)

After looking over this vast shed of hatching tanks I was invited to

Crew Of German Raider Captured In Pacific



The five Germans who comprised the crew of the German raider Agassiz, which was captured off the coast of Mexico by an American cruiser. The vessel, a small two-masted schooner, preyed upon shipping in the South Pacific.

witness a trial performance on the proving ground. As fast as they are completed the tanks must go through a soul-tearing curriculum on this trial ground, which includes parts of abandoned mine shafts, deep mudholes, hillocks, slag heaps and deep ditches. They are not only required to negotiate a 50-foot slag heap but to some down it again at a roaring pace. It is shooting the chutes in an iron contraction instead of a boat running smoothly over steel rollers immersed in running water, as at Coney. The crews that put the tanks through this rigorous curriculum are wear seasoned. An expert tank pilot can manipulate one of these monsters so deftly and accurately that he might be in a splendidly appointed motor car instead of one of these ponderous things. After the trial they must, under their own power, waddle aboard flatcars and adjust themselves properly, which is done to a nicety. Then it begins to journey to the fighting line.

'When This Show Is Over' Out of one of those roaring, snorting tanks which had been ascending perilous slopes and taking deep ditches stepped a breezy officer of the Naval Reserves, four times wounded since he left what he called "a nice fat job" on one of America's biggest railroads early in the war. He said he had never dreamed of a thing like a tank in the days when he lived in New York, though the lighted Broadway often made him capable of dreaming about many other things almost as formidable. As he stood alongside the now quietly panting tank he prophesied that unless he was in the meantime too badly "pipped" in another battle he would be watching the disappearing Fastnet Light over the stern of the first ship he could get to America on when "this show is over." One of his brother officers was formerly a well-known member of the London Stock Exchange.

The firm which builds the tanks is an amalgamation of five railway carriage, wagon and building firms established many years ago. They have two other branches, and in pre-war times maintained a working force of 14,000 employees. A battery of territorial garrison artillery recruited from these employees in pre-war times has been serving at the front ever since March of 1915, having been fully equipped and officered by the company free of all expense to the country.

The Birmingham Area. The Birmingham area includes three aircraft manufacturing plants which are among the biggest in the United Kingdom. One is the Siddeley Deasey Motor Company, Ltd., another the Daimler Company, and the third the Austin Motor Works. The men who are superintending the output of these plants informed me that at the present time, owing to the efficient development of the work and the practicability of standardization, they are able to keep up fully with all Government demands without being overtaxed. To work their stuffs under the most favorable circumstances each of these plants interested itself in great housing schemes—for many employees, especially women, are recruited from other localities. Another problem which had to be met was that of furnishing canteens, for a large percentage of the employees use such canteens, where food is purchasable at a very moderate fee, served in excellent manner and in sufficient quantities.

At the Siddeley Deasey Motor Company the director, Mr. Siddeley, took me to his big plant. For women employees engaged in certain types of aircraft work he provided a glass of milk every morning at 11 o'clock. This includes the women working in the "doping" room, where the wings of the airplanes are treated to a dope solution which fills the air with a varnishy smell. The air in this room is changed three times a minute. This plant produces the entire airplane, engine included, as do the other two big motor works. In one room there were airplane engines aggregating 7,500 horsepower, all switched on for their test as I went into it. The pressure was so great on my ear drums when they reached their highest speed that it was painful to remain more than ten minutes. It was a dull roar of a throbbing character. Enca engine is given a prescribed test of many hours' duration, after which it is taken apart, once more reassembled, and then it has another test.

Airplane Standardization. At the Daimler works there was another formidable array of airplanes in all stages of completion, with many engines undergoing their tests here to the detriment of strange ear drums. It was the opinion of Percy Martin of the Daimler Company, as it was of the other air experts with whom I talked, that the British were wise in waiting until they had developed a splendid type of machine before they began to standardize. The Germans, on the other hand, standardized too early, and as a consequence have had to scrap large numbers of their planes which had become obsolete. Nor is the German engine equal to engines now adopted by the Allies from America. It was the opinion of Percy Martin

that the great airplane of the near future will be a bombing-fighting machine, which could bombard by day and, if necessary, be able to offer battle. Such machines must have speed. He thought the Allies would clearly maintain their superiority over the Germans in this direction, as well as in other branches of air work.

There is another phase to the manufacture of airplanes in the Birmingham area, and that is, the production of the big Handley-Page machine in the work of the Birmingham Wagon Company, which is only one department of that huge concern's war output. It turns out carriages, wagons and limbers for different types of field guns, quantities of machine gun mounts, and has a continuous output of shells of different calibers, pontoons, pontoon wagons and parts of tanks, as well as innumerable accessories.

The latest model of the Handley-Page gives it the ranking place of the biggest airplane yet developed. Several of these huge machines were nearing completion during my visit to this works, and the belief that there would be a slack period after the war because of the great number of machines which would be available for any peace time pursuits. None seemed to expect to continue any production to meet popular demand. In other words, they did not look forward to a widespread airplane cult, although it was certain that immediately after the war there would be a development of aircraft for commercial purposes. The example of the United States Government in giving its support to the airplane as a medium of postal transmission is thought sure to be followed in this country. In fact, one of the big manufacturers of Birmingham who is on a national committee says that the establishment of a mail air service between London and Dublin has already been discussed and found to be entirely practicable. Only absorption of the national effort in a war program prevents its immediate institution.

Like America, this country will have a huge army of skilled airplane makers and mechanics, not to speak of the vast number of pilots, who will return to civil life after the war. Any manufacturer of planes in the future will have this large element of the population from which to choose. The war, these manufacturers argue, gave aeronautics a lift which advanced production by a quarter of a century. The Birmingham business men have a way of seeing far into the distance. He has long since been conjecturing as to peace-time problems—labor as well as production. There are many concerns which will be able to revert to their old pursuits. The makers of arms and ammunition, however, are not so sure of what they are to produce. One of the biggest manufacturers of machine-guns told me he hoped he would be able to abandon machine-gun production the minute peace was concluded. Perhaps there will be an outlet in other directions. He thought the motorcycle would be one of the big after-war fields for production.

The conversion of peaceful into warlike pursuits in the Birmingham area included potteries. One of the most conservative pottery manufacturers suggested that it might be possible to make shells out of a very tough china. But china shells didn't appeal to the artillery experts, and eventually his shop gave up the production of teapots and vases and has been turning out the required number of shells which he was asked to make.

One of the most interesting conversion in the area was that of Chance & Hunt's Chemical Company to a producer of "T. N. T." It had been a large manufacturer of sulphuric acid, one of the chief raw materials in its production, but had no previous knowledge of one of the highest explosives known. My visit to this big plant began by a thorough search of my pockets for matches, which along with pipe, cigarettes and tobacco pouch, had to be left at an office near the gateway; also, before entering the factory proper it was compulsory to put on rubbers, while

a khaki coat of light material replaced my overcoat, so that it would not be injured by chemicals. Until the Government established a bigger plant this one produced most of the "T. N. T." used by the British.

The fire-fighting apparatus and safety appliances have been a great

The medical and welfare aspect of

feature of this factory, and have been instrumental in suppressing in the first few seconds not less than fifteen outbreaks of fire. On one occasion the roof burned off a small shed in which at the time were ten tons of this terrible explosive, enough to have demolished buildings for many blocks around the works as well as the works itself.

'T. N. T.' Its Peculiarities

It was in the same house I was given an opportunity to hold a handful of this pink explosive, a quite boreome undertaking for my experienced guide. In another place I came across several girls in khaki trousers of the latest cut, weighing and boxing large quantities of it as if they were handling oatmeal. One smiling damsel with rosy cheeks began to sing a few snatches from "Where do we go from here?" as she slammed a box of it on to a scale to weigh it, then placed it under an automatic machine which quickly screwed the lid on it.

I was told that not all the idiosyncrasies of "T. N. T." had yet been catalogued, but that in its liquid state as I saw it running through small gutter-ways it could be set off after a certain amount of persistency with a match, or it could be detonated with a certain amount of shock, evidently a bit more than the smiling English lassie had given it when she was handling it.

To go into any of the shops in the different stages of its development it is required of you to immerse your rubbers in conveniently placed shallow tanks to remove and grill. To go into the place where it first comes into a state of crystallisation on a long roller cooled by inside water pipes it is insisted that you take off rubbers good enough for the rest of the trip and put on an entirely different pair.

In this factory as well as in another—in the latter case a place where black powder was being used in fuse making—there are many women employed. They handled dangerous fuses as calmly as they handled "T. N. T." No one relishes this kind of work, but women have shown themselves just as resourceful as have men.

The medical and welfare aspect of

the "T. N. T." factory is a special feature, with the result that sickness has been markedly minimised, especially in the matter of "T. N. T." poisoning. First-aid stations are maintained in the event of accidents or burns. Some employees are used to handling certain acids can bathe their hands in what would cause severe suffering to others.

It is at this plant that an American

army officer has been collaborating with experts to extend the research work, aiming to obtain nitrogen from the air. The supplies of nitrates from Chili—so one of these experts informed me—would be absolutely exhausted in a comparatively short time. England in the future, he thought, would have to obtain all hers from the air.



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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Engineers, S. V. C., Shoot

The Ninth Annual Rifle Meeting of the Engineers, S.V.C., will be held at the Range tomorrow and Sunday. Practically every member of the company now in Shanghai has entered for the meeting, which, given favorable weather, promises to be very interesting.

Saturday afternoon will be entirely occupied with the Annual Muckety Course.

Sunday's shooting will commence with the Officers' Cup, a combined firing and observing competition in which competitors work in pairs, one firing while the other observes the effect of the fire by means of field-glasses and directs his partner's shooting. On a target being hit, or after three rounds have been fired, the two change over, the firer becoming observer and the former observer now firing. Special falling steel targets are to be used, three for each pair of competitors, and points are awarded for the number of targets knocked down and also for the unexpended rounds of ammunition handed in at the end of the competition.

Following this will be the skirmishing and snap-shooting competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the Engineering Society of Shanghai, after which will be the Ranging Competition—a cup for which is presented annually by Lieut. H. von Heidenstam. This competition consists of distance shooting—off the Range—and then shooting on the range at specially-prepared targets at a known distance, with sights adjusted for the various estimated ranges, points

being awarded both for distance-judging and shooting.

The competition for the Ladies' prize will take place immediately after this. This consists of Boley shooting at 500 and 600 yards. A large number of ladies' entries has been received, and the number of prizes for the ladies has been increased from five to eight.

The meeting will conclude with the inter-sectional "Knock-out" competition. This is similar to last year, with the exception that falling steel targets will be used in place of the chatters filled with water. Teams from each section skirmish and fire simultaneously at series of targets. Each target represents a certain member of the opposing team, and as any target is knocked over the corresponding member becomes a "casualty" and has to fall out. This continues until all the members of any one team are "casualties" or until all the ammunition is expended, the team represented by the greatest number of targets left standing being declared the winner.

There is likely to be very keen competition for the Grand Aggregate Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. John Prentice.

At the conclusion of the meeting on Sunday afternoon tea will be served, after which Mrs. C. D. Pearson will distribute the prizes. Ladies are cordially invited to be present at the Sunday afternoon's shooting, and also at tea and subsequent prize distribution.

The drawing for the Ladies' competition will be published in tomorrow's issue.

A.T.C. BEATS G.W.W., 5-3, IN SECOND HONG CONTEST

Commercial Basebatters Provide Entertaining 7-Inning Mix-Up For The Fans

The American Trading Company and G.W.W. pulled a delightful surprise on the fans yesterday by putting up a ball game which was hotly contested and furnished plenty of thrills. The A.T.C. aggregation came home 5-3 winners, having first tied a 2-0 score, then dropped behind a point and finally poked in the run necessary to win in the sixth inning of a seven inning game. Errors were plentiful, especially with G.W.W., but they usually provided excitement.

Both Tinkham and Porterfield hurled good ball, the former having the edge, though he passed two men. Tink fanned eight and was hit for seven safeties, four of them scratches, while Porterfield whiffed seven and was nicked for ten hits, including three doubles and a home run.

G.W.W. loomed up strongly in the early stages and drew first blood in the second inning. Davis started it off by scratching one through short but Kay shot him dead trying to steal second. Green, next up, took one on the ribs and, ignoring Davis' fate, pilfered second. Grady struck out but Porterfield stepped to the fore with a classy shot to left, scoring Green and inspiring a mess of erratic playing which allowed him to come all around himself. Gold made the first bobble by heaving wide to second. Swan recovered the throw and chucked over to third, on which Porterfield was rapidly bearing down, but Nichols let the ball get away and the runner never slackened up till he hit the bench.

A.T.C. should have had one in their half of the inning, Nichols having got to second on Boulton's bad throw first. Matsumura, following him, hit to left and Nick dashed for home but a fast relay, Grady to Wilholt to Davis, cut the run off at the plate. Almost a duplicate of this play occurred in the fourth inning when Nichols, after doubling to left center and scoring Tinkham, tried to make third. Grady heaved to the plate and Davis shot to Wilholt and caught the runner.

Crow made the first tally for A. T. C. in the third by doubling to right and coming in when Green failed to field the ball. Nichols tied the score up in the next inning by bringing in Tinkham, as mentioned. Porterfield broke the tie and got his second hit and run in the fifth, stealing second, advancing on Pomeroy's out and stealing home when Kay dropped the third strike on Boulton.

A passed ball—on the last strike—errors by Davis and Pomeroy and Matsumura's third successive hit let Swan and Tinkham bring home the two runs necessary for A. T. C. to win in the sixth. Swan clinched matters by swatting for the circuit in the last frame.

Cy Wilholt was the busiest player on the field yesterday. Working at third he handled twelve chances in classy style and at bat compiled two singles out of three opportunities. In the seventh inning he made the last two putouts for his side by chasing two successive fouls, far, far from the farthest corner. The last one, grubbed on the run, was a hair-raiser. Crow, though, he only got three chances, fielded a snappy game for A. T. C. at short.

A double-header will feature Saturday's sport at the Race Course diamond. The first half of the bill will be furnished by the Monocacy's tossers and the Blue Sox and will start at 2:30 p.m. The second section will bring Red Sox and the Palos into action immediately following the first game. On Sunday All-Shanghai and

ground at 2:15. Following is the S. C. C. Line-up:—

W. C. Foster, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, C. G. Humphrys, E. G. B. Lover, Dr. H. H. Morris, W. H. Moule, E. W. Staggs, E. G. Tait, G. M. Billings, W. C. D. Turner (Capt.), Reserve—C. E. M. Thomson.

S. C. C. 2nds and the Police team will clash at 2:15 p.m. on ground to be announced later.

S. C. C. 2nd XI—C. L. W. Bailey, E. G. Barnes, R. Bauld, R. S. Campbell, J. Cockin, A. S. Hocking, Churchill Knight, J. W. Monk (Capt.), F. H. Pentycross, H. S. Wavell, I. E. Wilson. Reserve—G. H. G. Caulton.

Big League Standings

May 17.

American League			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	17	10	.630
New York	14	10	.585
Chicago	12	10	.545
Cleveland	14	12	.538
Washington	12	13	.480
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	10	15	.400
Detroit	6	16	.300

National League			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	19	6	.760
Chicago	16	9	.640
Cincinnati	16	11	.593
Philadelphia	11	12	.478
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
St. Louis	10	16	.385
Brooklyn	9	15	.375
Boston	8	17	.320

Remedios Wins Run

Harriers Have Last Spring Race

A well run and thoroughly enjoyable race marked the finish of the Shanghai Harriers Club's spring season last evening when two packs were sent away from Hongkew Park pavilion for four miles work in the Kiangwan country.

A fast and close pack made the run, the former in charge of Mr. F. H. Watson and the latter in charge of Vice-Captain T. McKenna. The slow pack was given four minutes start. Time of the first man was 21 min. 53 sec. for the run. F. Remedios taking the honors. The first eight men to finish were, in order, F. Remedios, F. Gutierrez, T. McKenna, A. J. Waller and P. Diniz (dead heat for 4th), F. H. Watson, K. Britto, A. Almeida and M. Cruz.

A "team race" also figured in the run, the teams being drawn by the Committee after the start. In this competition A. Almeida's team, 10 points, was first; F. H. Watson's team, 15 points, second, and M. Cruz's team, 16 points, third. F. Gutierrez was first man home for the slow pack.

Officials were: H. D. Rodger, Captain; T. McKenna, Vice-Captain; F. W. White and E. Mazzl, Judges; Graigie Ross, umpire, and J. N. Alves, timekeeper.

The Club will resume competitive activities early in the autumn.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March, "Folle Bergere" Lacalle
2. Overture, "The Caliph of Bagdad" Boieldieu
3. Waltz, "Reponse a Amoureux" Berger
4. Selection, "Le Toreador," Adam
5. (a) Two Step, "Julie" Joyce
(b) Gavotte, "Fifnette" Fletcher
6. Selection, "Traviata" Verdi
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Tomorrow's Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club's first and second elevens will be engaged tomorrow in games with the Shanghai Recreation Club and the S. M. Police. The S. C. C. 1st XI will meet the S. R. C. on the former's

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WEATHER

Misty and cloudy weather with moderate S.-E. breeze.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 7, 1918

German Power on the Wane

It may at first sight appear that we are trying to balance ourselves on a paradox, as Bernard Shaw would say, when we declare that the military power of Germany is on the decline. Such a statement needs obvious explanation in view of the fact that it comes close on the heels of the series of Great German offensives on the Western front. On the surface of things it seems difficult to reconcile such a theory with the German advance. But we must look beneath the surface in order accurately to gauge the sum and substance of recent German achievements and how far those achievements are calculated to carry Germany towards the goal of victory.

The most striking fact that emerges from the succession of recent German offensives and stands out in sharp relief against the background of the present unprecedented carnage is that each successive enemy offensive has found the Allied armies more prepared to withstand the shock and that the time taken to check the assault each time has been halved by comparison with the previous offensive. Since March 21 there have been three separate offensives, with intervals of comparative lull between them. The first was the German thrust in the direction of Amiens, the second had Flanders as the enemy objective, and the present offensive is a drive for Paris. In none of these offensives have the Germans been successful, but the noteworthy fact is that each time it has taken the Allies considerably less time to check the enemy—half the time previously required, to be precise. The opening offensive of March 21 in the direction of Amiens had a period put to it in a month, its successor was got under control in two weeks, while the present offensive, as evidenced by the latest telegrams to hand, has been definitely checked in a week. If this shows anything, it certainly shows the steadily diminishing force of the German striking power and a corresponding addition to the strength and fighting capacity of the Allies. The German gains of territory have been at best in the nature of Pyrrhic victories. Terrible toll has been exacted of the enemy by the Allied fighters, and if the Germans have gained ground, they have paid dearly for it.

Germany's submarine campaign and her recent offensive both having failed, the question naturally arises: What else can she do, unless she continues her futile offensives, which must cost her more and more? It is either that, or abandonment of the adventure on which she entered in the summer of 1914. We now know that it was the intention of the German High Command to force a military decision this summer when she launched her opening offensive on March 21. A decision may be forced this year, but he will be a bold man who says that such a decision will be in Germany's favor. The enemy must be given credit for taking no half measures. He has gone the whole hog with a vengeance. He has done his worst—and failed. Germany has thrown every ounce of her strength into the battle that began March 21, yet a London despatch assures us in calm and dignified language that the enemy has been brought to a definite check.

The Allied repulse of the enemy's latest attacks and the counter-blow

Spies A Big Problem

(By H. Gersback in The Electrical Experimenter)

"Un homme averti en vaut deux"—a man forewarned is worth two so runs the well-known French proverb.

To our country, surrounded by a web of spies and intrigue, this is of vital importance today. Even when we were at peace with Germany, our officials soon learned that the country where the "art" of spying is developed to a higher degree than anywhere else on this globe, stopped at nothing to secure important military information. When in 1915 we ventured the opinion that the Sayville radio station could be and probably was used to send un-neutral messages to Berlin we were laughed at. That same month our Government took over Sayville, after a New Jersey radio amateur actually succeeded in "canning" on phonograph cylinders incriminating radio messages sent out from Sayville.

Today, being at war with Germany we are facing a tremendously more difficult problem of dealing with the spies. And evidence is not lacking that the latter are doing their work quite satisfactorily to their Government just now.

When Admiral Sims took his fleet to England, Berlin knew the fact four days ahead of the arrival of our ships. Again, when our first transports were sent to France, Berlin knew that, too, days before our ships reached France; hence, the flotilla of submarines lying in ambush.

The question is: How did the enemy get the intelligence? Our officials frankly admit that they don't know. In some quarters the opinion prevails that the information was sent by mail or by wire to Mexico—in clever code of course—and thence sent across the Atlantic over the powerful Mexico City radio plant. This may be possible, but we much doubt it.

We can be certain that a nation that attained as high a scientific development as Germany will use subtler and surer means to convey priceless intelligence. Besides, the roundabout route through Mexico is certainly far too slow and too dangerous, all messages being closely watched by our alert officials.

No; we must look elsewhere. An enemy usually attacks at the most vulnerable or exposed spot. Unfortunately we have thousands of such spots, namely, our endless coastlines. On the coasts of Long Island and Maine, for instance, there are countless thousands of spots where a human being is hardly ever seen. There are hundreds of secluded little inlets and sheltered spots from which intelligence could be sent out in a ridiculously simple manner, and perfectly safe, too, for the sender.

No; we don't think he would be so foolish as to operate even a mediocre outfit, for our navy has too many ears. What, for instance, is to prevent a spy from sending messages daily to a submarine lying some ten or more miles off the coast? This could be accomplished by various methods. One is by means of the Fessenden—underwater oscillator; twenty to thirty miles can be covered very easily. And if we don't know that this sort of thing is going on, we'll never discover the spy. And we insist once more that no man in his right senses will use a radio outfit—it is too dangerous.

Then, again, what is to prevent an enemy submarine from bringing over an electric cable ten or twenty miles long, unreeled it on a shallow sandbank (using a motor boat to accomplish this), and establishing a secure terminal in one of the secluded spots on the coast? The other end, twenty miles out in the ocean, could end in a submerged buoy. The submarine then has nothing to do but to hover about that buoy, while the land operator presses his key at certain prearranged hours of the day. By means of an electro-magnet inside of the buoy the metal shell of the latter is struck, spelling out the Morse or other code signals. The sound can be muffled, of course, to such an extent that only a submarine with underwater microphones can hear the sounds over a radius of a few hundred feet.

Then, by using its own powerful radio, the submarine can send the message across the Atlantic, either directly or by relaying it. By radiating certain long undamped waves detection becomes almost impossible, for as soon as the message is sent the U-boat submerges and lies motionless for the next twenty-four hours if necessary.

Now, this may or may not be the exact means how the trick is done; at any rate we feel that the intelligence leaves by way of our coastline; it is too vulnerable and too inviting.

The remedy? Intensified and intelligent coast patrols—thousands of them. Then let us sink super-sensitive microphones two or three miles apart along our entire coastline. This will do two things: First, every underwater signal could be heard, no matter where; second, hostile U-boats could be heard readily and accurately located.

We owe it to our soldiers to take every precaution humanly possible. We do not wish to wait till a score of our transports have been sunk.—H. Gersback in Electrical Experimenter.

The Glory And The Gentleness Of The Trenches

A Kindlier Interpretation Of War By Coningsby Dawson,

When the war broke out Coningsby Dawson, British born, American by adoption, was a young novelist in the full flush of dawn recognition. He enlisted as a volunteer with the Canadian forces, was made a Lieutenant of artillery, sent to France, and from there wrote home the letters which, about a year ago, were published in "Carry On," that remarkable little book.

Since then he has been wounded, has spent weeks in hospital and months in England and America on recuperation leave, and has managed to write another book, "The Glory of the Trenches" (just published by John Lane Company, New York), which is his interpretation of war as he has seen it. One chief by-product of the hideous conflict he finds, astonishingly enough, to be an increased kindness.

Lying here with nothing to worry about in the green serenity of an English summer, I realize that no man can grasp the glory of this war until he has made the trip to Blighty on a stretcher.

What I mean is this: so long as a fighting man keeps well, his experience of the war consists of muddy roads leading up through a desolated country to holes in the ground, in which he spends most of his time watching other holes in the ground, which people tell him are the Teuton front line. This experience is punctuated by periods during which the earth shoots up about him like corn popping in a pan, and he experiences the insupportable fear, if he's made that way, or the most satisfying kind of joy.

Until a man is wounded he only sees the war from the point of view of the front line and consequently, as I say, misses half its splendor, for he is ignorant of the greatness of the heart that beats behind him all along the lines of communication. Here in brief is how I found this out:

The dressing station to which I went was underneath a ruined house, under full observation of the Teutons and in an area which was heavily shelled. The ambulances had to traverse a white road over a ridge in full view of the enemy. The Teutons kept guns trained on this road, and opened fire at the least sign of traffic. When I presented myself my arm was swollen and painful from a wound of three days' standing. The doctor called a sergeant and sent him out to consult with an ambulance driver.

"This officer ought to go out at once. Are you willing to take a chance?" asked the sergeant. The ambulance driver took a look at the chalk road gleaming white in the sun where it climbed the ridge.

"Sure, Mike," he said, and ran off to crank his engine and back his car out of its place of concealment.

"Sure, Mike"—that was all. He'd have said the same if he'd been asked whether he'd care to take a chance at Hell.

When he wouldn't think that men would go to war to learn how to be kind, but they do. There's no kinder creature in the whole wide world than the average Tommy. He makes a friend of any stray animal he can find. He shares his last franc with a chap who isn't his pal.

When he's gone over the top with bomb and bayonet for the express purpose of "doing in" the German, he makes a parade of the Fritz he captures. You'll see him coming down the trenches with some scared lad of a German at his side. He pats the German on the back, hands him chocolate and cigarettes, exchanges souvenirs and shares with him his last luxury.

If any one interferes with his Fritz he's willing to fight. When they come to the cage where the prisoner has to be handed over, the farewells of these companions whose acquaintance has been made at the bayonet point are often as absurd as they are affecting. I suppose one only learns the value of kindness when he needs it himself.

The men out there have said goodbye to everything they loved, but they've got to love some one—they give their affections to captured prisoners, stray dogs, fellow soldiers, a piece of a shell—in fact to any one who's a little worse off than themselves. My ambulance driver was like that with his "Sure, Mike." He was like it during the entire drive. I don't know his name, shouldn't recognize his face, but I shall always remember the almost womanly tenderness of his driving.

(This ambulance took Dawson back to a Casualty Station, where doctors operated on his arm, and in due course of routine sent him one more step along his way.)

The next step on the road to Blighty is from the Casualty Station to a Base Hospital in France. You go on a hospital train and are only allowed to go when you are safe to travel. No one who has not seen it can have any idea of the high good spirits which prevail. You're going off to Blighty—to Piccadilly, to dry beds and clean beds. Kindness again—always kindness! The Sisters on the train can't do enough; they seem to be trying to exceed the kindness of the Sisters you have left behind. You twist yourself so that you can get a glimpse of the flying country. It's green, unmarred by shells—there are even cows!

At the Base Hospital they talk a good deal of the "Blighty smile"—the look a chap wears when he's been told that within twenty-four hours he'll be in England. He's served out with warm socks, woolen cap, and a little linen bag into which to put his valuables.

Hours and hours before there's any chance of starting you'll see the

lucky ones lying very still, with a happy vacant look in their eyes and their absurd woolen caps stuck ready on their heads. On the train and on the passage there is the same skillful attention—the same ungrudging kindness. The tang of salt in the air, the beat of waves and then, incredible even when it has been realized, England.

(So, with scores of wounded comrades, he reached Blighty at last. He goes on thus to tell how his homecoming to London affected him.)

I think they ought to make the hospital trains which run to London all of glass; then instead of watching little triangles of flying country by leaning uncomfortably far out of their bunks, the wounded would be able to drink their fill of the greenness which they have longed for so many months.

The villages have their roofs on and children are romping in the streets. The church spires haven't been knocked about; they stand up tall and stately. The roadsides aren't littered with empty shell-cases and dead horses. The fields are absolutely fields, with green crops, all wavy, like hair growing. After the tattered filth we've been accustomed to call a world, all this strikes one as unnatural and extraordinary. There's a sweet fragrance over everything and one's throat feels lumpy.

Perhaps it isn't good for people's health to have lumpy throats, and that's why they don't run glass trains to London.

Then, after such excited waiting you feel that the engine is slowing down. There's a hollow rumbling; you're crossing the dear old wrinkled Thames. If you looked out you'd see the dome of St. Paul's like a bubble on the sky line.

The engine comes to a halt. You can smell the cab stands. An officer comes through the train inquiring whether you have any preference as to hospitals. Your girl lives in Liverpool or Glasgow or Birmingham.

The fellow holds your destiny in his hands. Even though he holds the same rank as yourself, you diplomatically address him as "Sir." What an extraordinarily funny way to enter London—on a stretcher! We're delayed some minutes while particulars are checked up. The lying cases are placed four in an ambulance, with the flap raised at the back so we can see out. We get impatient with waiting. There's an awful lot of cheering going on somewhere; we suppose troops are marching.

At last we're starting. At a slow crawl to prevent jarring we pass through the gates. We discover the meaning of the cheering. On either side the people are lined in dense crowds, waving and shouting. It's Saturday evening, when they should be in the country. It's decent of them to come here instead and give us such a welcome.

Flower girls are here with their baskets full of flowers—just poor girls with a living to earn. They run after us as we pass and strew us with roses. Roses! How long since we held roses in our hands! How did these girls of London know that above all things we longed for flowers?

It was worth it all, the mud and stench and beastliness, when it was to this that the road led back. And the girls—they're ever better than the flowers; so many pretty faces made kind by compassion. Somewhere inside ourselves we're laughing, we're so happy. We don't need any one's pity; time enough for that when we start to pity ourselves. We aren't half so ill as we look; if you put sufficient bandages on a wound you can make the healthiest man appear tragic.

We're laughing—and then all of a sudden we're crying. We press our faces against the pillow ashamed of ourselves. We won't see the crowds; we're angry with them for having so unmanly us. And then we can't help looking; their love reaches us almost as though it were the touch of hands. We won't hide ourselves if we mean so much to them. We don't angry any more, but grateful.

The streets through which we pass are on the south side of the Thames. It's Saturday evening. Hawkers' barrows line the curb; women with draggled skirts and gay hats are doing their Sunday shopping. We're having a kind of triumphant procession; with these people to feel is to express. We catch some of their remarks:

"Oh! Look at 'is poor leg!" "My, but ain't 'e done in shockin'!" "Dear old London—so kind, so brave, so frankly human! You're just like the chaps at the front—you laugh when you suffer and give when you're starving; you never know when not to be generous. You wear your heart in your eyes and your lips are always ready for kissing. I think of you as one of your own flower girls—coarse of voice, slatternly as to coarseness, with a big tumbled fringe over your forehead and a heart so big that you can chuck away your roses to a wounded Tommy and go away yourself with an empty basket to sleep under an archway. Do you wonder that to us you spell Blighty? We love you."

(And this is the way he sums up the effect of the war on those whose lives and thoughts it has shattered.)

Until I became a part of the war I was a doubter of nobility in others and a sceptic as regards myself. The growth of my personal vision was complete when I recognized that the capacity of heroism is latent in everybody, and only awaits the bigness of the opportunity to call it out.

"Doing their bit!" That covers everything. More than half the

Sealing The Entente

(Translated from the Berner Rund, a Swiss newspaper)

The French naval port of Brest is at present devoted to the unloading of cargoes of war materials and provisions from North America, and the United States has established a consulate for the regulation of this traffic.

According to French papers, the new American consul has, however upon entering on his functions found quite an unexpected work, a voluminous file of marriage proposals for American tars who have fallen in love with the daughters of the town of Brest, and, in accordance with the strict morals of their country, want to seal their love with a formal marriage.

The formalities of such Franco-American unions, the papers add, are rather troublesome but the ladies of Brest are waiting with patience and good will.

English, But Not American

An American was riding through the outskirts of a French village when he met a young girl.

"Parlez-vous English?" said the soldier.

"A valry leetle" responded the lady. "Good work," was the reply, "can you put me wise as to where I can line up against some good eats in this burg?"

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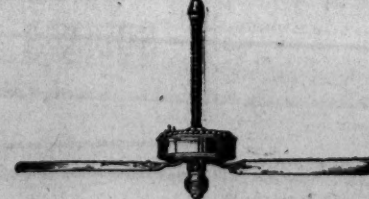


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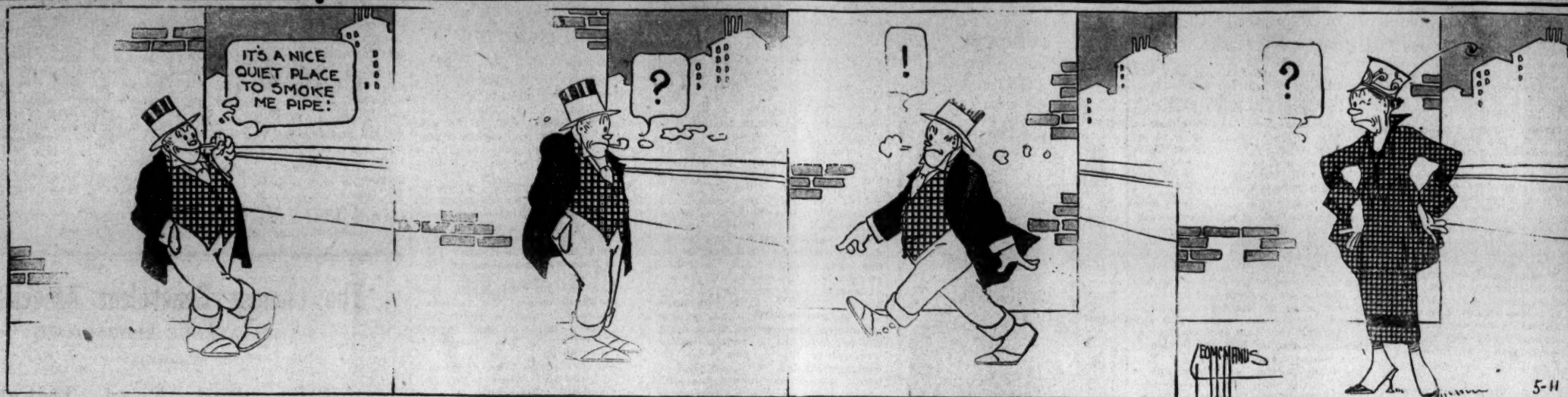
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

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The Science And Poetry Of Rainbows By Garrett P. Serviss

You say rainbows never appear as complete circles, but people living at the Grand Canyon, Arizona, have assured me that they have seen this very thing occur in the canyon. Are they mistaken or is science mistaken?

M. R. Leigh.

Neither is mistaken. I have no copy of my article at hand, but it is my strong impression that in it I qualified the statement about rainbows never appearing as more than

half-circles by the words, "except from a great elevation," or some equivalent expression.

If I did not use that qualification it was an oversight, which I regret, and I will now endeavor to atone for it by explaining why a rainbow as ordinarily seen never shows more than half a circumference, and usually considerably less than that, although in certain circumstances it may show a full circle.

Remember, to begin with, that the spectator's back must be to the

sun, the drops of rain in the air being before him, while the sun, whose rays they reflect, reflect and send back to his eyes, is behind him. Remember, also, that the angle that the rays coming back from the raindrops make with a straight line drawn from the sun through the observer's head to the center of the rainbow circle is about 42 degrees for the red, or outside, rays of the bow, and about 40 degrees for the violet, or inside, ray.

Thus the bow, which is about two degrees broad, cannot, at its outer-circumference, be more than 42 degrees from the point where the shadow of the observer's head (if it could be seen), would be projected, which point is, of course, the center of the rainbow circle.

When the sun is on the horizon, in a flat country or at sea, the shadow would fall on the opposite horizon and the top of the rainbow arch would have an elevation of 42 degrees, and half of its circle would be seen. If the sun is 20 degrees high, the shadow will fall 20 degrees below the plane of the horizon, while the top of the arch will be lowered 20 degrees, and a correspondingly smaller part of the full circumference of the bow will be visible.

When the sun is about 40 degrees high, a little sector of the top of the arch may be visible right on the horizon, and if the sun is 42 degrees, or more, in elevation there will be no rainbow seen, at least no primary bow.

Now let us consider the case of an observer who is elevated to a great height above the horizon, as on a lofty mountain peak, or in a balloon. In such a situation it is possible to see the entire circle of a rainbow, the lower half being no longer concealed by the interposition of the earth.

Thus, standing on the edge of the Grand Canyon, with a precipice of thousands of feet yawning beneath you, and with a rainbow formed in the midst of the canyon, between you and its opposite wall, it is clear that, in favorable circumstances,

you may see the entire circle of the bow, since your eye may range down more than 42 degrees below the center of the bow without passing from the mist-charged air to the ground. In other words, wherever a line drawn from the sun through your head would mark the center of a circle in the air 84 degrees in diameter, every part of which would be in your range of vision, it would be possible for a complete circular rainbow to appear to you.

This interesting situation occurs near many waterfalls, where steep and high banks overhang a vast chasm into which the waters pour, as at Niagara, throwing up clouds of spray, that become a home of rainbows. It also occurs when the observer is in a balloon or an aeroplane at a great elevation. M. Flammarion, the French astronomer, who was very fond of ballooning in his younger days, once saw, as a circular rainbow in that way, and curiously enough, it presented the appearance of an ordinary rainbow upside down when clouds happened to hide the upper half of it.

Circular rainbows may also be seen when the sunlight is reflected from the surface of smooth water, because then the origin of the rays may be taken as the point of reflection, which would be below the horizon, the bows being produced correspondingly high in the air. This condition frequently occurs over the basins of waterfalls, and often only the under half of the circle is visible, producing the phenomenon of a rainbow upside down, noticed by M. Flammarion from his balloon. There are few more exquisite spectacles than that presented by the incessant playing and quivering of these waterfall rainbows on a sunny day.

The angles above mentioned apply only to the primary, or principal, arch of a rainbow. Often a secondary, and fainter arch is seen outside the primary one, having an extreme radius of about 54 degrees. By combinations of circumstances and conditions into which I cannot enter, groups of rainbows are sometimes seen, such as the "triple rainbow," in which one of the arches is formed by sunbeams reflected from water, and the arch intersecting the secondary of the regular bow, thus producing an extraordinary and beautiful effect.

Pa. You are going along grand, helping the nashun in its hour of need, sed Pa, by finding out if plants have a way of hollerin' Ouch. The President ought to send you a vote of thanks, sed Pa.

There are many things about Nater that Man hasn't found out yet, sed Ma, so Woman is going to talk up the work. One of the points wick was brot out at our meeting, sed Ma, was the way trees act in a big windstorm. If you go into a forest during a big wind, sed Ma, you can hear the limbs moaning jest as plain. Can't you?

sed Ma. Yes, sed Pa, wen the tempest is sheeking the trees moan, but I never happened to think that they was moaning with pain, sed Pa, until you ladies got together & worked it out. That shows what thought can do, sed Pa, of what thought thinks it can do.

Now that you menshun it, sed Pa, I remember many things that wud go to show that plants have feelings. The first time I picked a poor little nettle, sed Pa, I must have hurt it quite a lot, beekaus I cud feel it hurting in my hand. I felt so sorry for it, sed Pa, that I dropped it like a bumbebee.

By George, sed Pa, I believe you brite ladies have hit on a grate truth of Nater. That shows what thinking can do. I am proud of my brite wife, sed Pa. Yure mental grasp is wonderful, sed Pa, & all these years I have never fully realized it.

You are a deer buy to say so, sed Ma.

Not at all, sed Pa. By the way, sed Pa, they are going to have a little card party at old Ben Billings bachelor flat tonite, sed Pa. I wud like to go, sed Pa, & wile there I will tell them of yure wonderful discovery that plants have nerves & feeling. It will surprise old Ben, sed Pa, to learn that anything in the world has feeling. He has played cards so long, sed Pa, that he is proof to pain.

Vary well, deer, sed Ma, run along & remember, sed Ma, that even cards may have feeling so dont pinch them too hard.

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In Advertisements Of Electric Machinery It Is Sometimes Described as K-VA Instead Of K. W. For Instance, What Does 675 K-VA Mean?

ANSWER.—The vhrase 675 K-VA means 675 kilowatts per one thousand volt amperes.

How Old Is The American Flag Compared With The Flags Of The Other Nations?

ANSWER.—Although the United States is the youngest of the great nations, its flag is the senior of those in use today. It is eight years older than the flag of Spain, seventeen years older than the tricolor of France and twenty-three years older than the British ensign. It is also older than the flags of Italy, Japan and Germany.

Is It True That The French Colonies Are Larger Than The United States?

ANSWER.—Yes; the French colonies in Africa cover an area of 318,771 square miles, while the total area of all the French colonies and dependencies is estimated at 4,500,000 square miles. The area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles.

Where Are The Canteens Located In France, And How Many Are There?

ANSWER.—The American Red Cross has established a network of thirty canteens in the rear of the front-line trenches. No figures are available on the number of French and British canteens.

What Is The Work Of The Canteens?

ANSWER.—The canteens supply hot drinks and other refreshments to the soldiers. They also distribute such articles as pencils, paper and envelopes, pins, playing cards, bandages, iodine, canes for wounded, and sewing kits.

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Squaring Ourselves :- By James J. Montague

How they howled about Josephus every time a sailor man Found an unresponsive barkeep when he went to rush the can! How they growled about Josephus when commanders got the news That the Admiral had orders for a dry and boozeless cruise! Even such a wild teetotaler as the temperate T. R. Shouted from a thousand housetops that Josephus went too far. From all quarters of the nation excellent, well-meaning folk, Said in letters to the papers that Josephus was a joke.

Poets chuckled (we among them) in all sorts of jibing verse When Josephus said that seamen might be brave, and still not curse. Never on the rolling ocean had men navigated ships Be the weather fine or dirty, without oaths upon their lips. Even Dr. Lyman Abbott had to pause and breathe a prayer For a man who said that sailors had not simply GOT to swear! And there swept across the nation, North and South and East and West The unanimous conclusion that Josephus was a jest.

But when Congress started peering into things that had to do With the arming of the warship and the comfort of the crew. When grave statesmen asked him questions as to this and as to that It was noticed that Josephus answered right straight off the bat. For his drinkless, curseless navy—every unit—thanks to him, From the dreadnoughts to the cutters, is in first-class fighting trim. Now at last the pitying jesters (we among them) see a light, For the fact has dawned upon us that Josephus is all right!

Little Bobbie's Pa By William F. Kirk

We have decided, sed Ma to Pa at dinner last nite, we have decided to spend this month learning useful things insted of playing cards at our lady's club.

Well enuff, sed Pa, that thought is sensibul enuff to have ca'm from a man, sed Pa. What are you going to learn?

All we can, sed Ma. I am going to read a paper at our next meeting, called Do Plants Have Feelin'! Several of the ladies at our club are sure that sum day Mister Burbank or Mister Edison or Mister Rusevelt will find out that plants have a nervous sistem jest like human bein'gs.

I beelieve it, sed Pa. I saw a cantelope with the melon col'd, sed Pa, & it was so cranky that it wuddent give a lemon a w'd, sed Pa. That is vary poor wit, if you meen

it for such, sed Ma. I am glad indeed, Ma sed, that the other ladies of our club have sensibul husbands that is redly to help them insted of poking fun at them. I am going to find out, sed Ma, if plants have nerves & the sense of feeling.

Why dont you pinch that palm oaver there near the window & see if it yelps, sed Pa. I remember one time wen I was a kid, sed Pa, I ate a green apple & the poor little thing hurt so, sed Pa, after bein' all chewed up, that I cud feel it hurting way inside of my stummick.

Mister Vane was at our club & he sed plants can feel pain, sed Ma, & I am going to study up on the sub-jeck all this week. Every time I peel a potato I am going to watch its eyes, sed Ma.

You ladies are a busy lot in these tense times, to be sure, sed

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Temporary Injunction Granted In U.S. Court

Hankow Man Restrained From Engaging In Egg Products Business On Hong's Petition

A temporary injunction order restraining Mr. Carl Blomberg from engaging in certain lines of the egg products business was filed in the United States Court yesterday as handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier on petition of the John Layton Co., an American corporation of Hankow. Mr. E. B. Rose, of Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, and Mr. Geoffrey H. Wright appeared for the complainants. The case of the John Layton Co. against Mr. Blomberg is on the Hankow docket and will be heard by Judge Lobingier when he goes to Hankow on June 16.

Following is the text of the judgment:

This is a bill in equity, duly sworn to, and containing the following averments:

"1.—That the plaintiff is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and having an agent and carrying on business in China and within the jurisdiction of this Court;

"2.—That the defendant is an American citizen residing in Hankow, China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court;

"3.—That the plaintiff is engaged in the manufacture of evaporated, dried, desiccated and frozen eggs and the defendant was and is thoroughly familiar with the processes for the manufacture of evaporated, dried, desiccated and frozen eggs;

"4.—That on or about the ninth day of June, 1915, the plaintiff, contemplating the erection of a plant at Hankow, China, for the purpose of preparing and dealing in and with dried eggs, made and entered into a contract with the said defendant which said contract provided as follows:

"Whereas said Blomberg represents that he is thoroughly familiar with the processes for the manufacture of evaporated, dried, desiccated and frozen eggs and has had many years experience in the industry.

"Whereas the Employer contemplates the erection of a plant at Hankow, China, for the purpose of preparing and dealing in and with dried eggs and has entered into an agreement with A. D. Robinson by which said Robinson is to erect or cause to be erected such plant.

"Whereas the Employer desires to obtain the services of said Blomberg.

"Now, therefore, the parties hereto agree as follows:

"Said Blomberg has agreed and hereby does agree to enter the employ of said Employer and the Employer does hereby agree to employ said Blomberg for a period of three years from the first day of October, 1915, at a salary of \$300 per month, payable on the last day of each and every month during the continuance of this contract, upon the following terms and conditions:

"Said Blomberg does hereby agree that he will sell from the United States for China not later than October 1, 1915, and that he will go straightway to Hankow, China, and will there remain in the employ of said Employer upon the terms hereof during the term of this contract.

"Said Blomberg agrees to devote his entire time, attention and energies to the best interests of said Employer and the International Export Company in its business in China of manufacturing and dealing in and with frozen, dried, desiccated and evaporated eggs and in matters pertaining to the erection and construction of the afore-said contemplated plant in Hankow, China, and agrees that he will assist in properly instructing said John Layton Company's employees and the employees of the International Export Company in the manufacture of dried, desiccated, frozen and evaporated eggs, and will diligently and conscientiously perform any other services which may be required of him by said Employer and those appointed over him, and will obey the orders from time to time of said Employer and those appointed over him during the term of his employment.

"Said Blomberg further agrees that he will in all respects conform to and comply with the direction and regulations which may be given and made by the Employer and shall well and faithfully serve the Employer and use his utmost endeavors to promote the interests of the Employer and shall not at any time during the whole period of this contract or subsequently thereto divulge any secret or dealing or communicate to any person or persons any information which he may receive or obtain relating to the business of the Employer or said International Export Company, but shall at all times inform the Employer of all discoveries which he may make or information which he may receive in any way likely to affect the Employer's interest.

"It is the understanding of the parties hereto that the duties of said Blomberg may require services either by night or day, and that his agreement herein is to perform such services at all times as the best interests of said Employer may dictate.

"Said Blomberg agrees that during the term of this contract he shall perform all services in a thorough, competent and efficient manner, and that during the term of such employment, he will be faithful to the best interests of said Employer.

"Said Blomberg further agrees that he will not at any time during the continuance of his employment be engaged directly or indirectly in any business or occupation whatever other than the business of the Employer or of said International Export Company.

"Said Blomberg further agrees that he will at no time without the written consent of said Employer either in his own behalf or in behalf of any person or company other than said Employer or said International Export Company, enter into any business in China in any way connected with or pertaining to eggs or poultry or any other kind of business transacted by or in behalf of the International Export Company

and that he will not give out any information to any one other than the Employer and said International Export Company or the duly credited representatives of them or either of them in respect of any branch of the egg or poultry business in China or any other kinds of business transacted by the Employer or the International Export Company.

"If the employee shall at any time wilfully neglect or refuse or in any way prove himself dishonest or untrustworthy or from any other cause shall not satisfactorily carry out his duties, of which breach, incompetence, unsatisfactory conduct, insubordination or disobedience the Employer shall be the sole judge and whose decision shall be binding and conclusive, the Employer shall be at liberty to dismiss him and terminate this contract and pay to said Employee the portion of salary due to him for the time actually served up to the date of his dismissal."

"5.—That after the execution of said contract and according to the provisions thereof the said defendant entered into the employ of the plaintiff and left the United States and came to Hankow, China; that the defendant there remained in the employ of the plaintiff until about the 20th day of October, 1916, when the plaintiff dismissed the said defendant from its employ with just and sufficient cause as the plaintiff had the right to do under the terms of said contract; that the plaintiff provided the defendant with transportation from Hankow to the United States and the said defendant left Hankow and returned to the United States;

"6.—That thereafter to wit, during the month of February, 1918, when the defendant returned to Hankow, China, and entered into the employ of a certain firm, to wit, A. Grosjean and Co., without the written consent of the plaintiff; that said Grosjean and Company are business rivals of the plaintiff company and the International Export Company, and are engaged in business in China connected with and pertaining to eggs or poultry and other lines or business which are transacted by or on behalf of the plaintiff and the International Export Company;

"That the defendant is now and has been for some time past superintending, or assisting in the superintending, of the erection of a plant at Hankow similar to the plant of the plaintiff and the International Export Company located in Hankow;

"That such action on the part of the defendant in returning to China and engaging in the employ of the said A. Grosjean and Company as above set forth was contrary to the provisions of the contract made and entered into by and between the plaintiff and defendant herein on the 9th day of June, 1915, which are above set forth; and by so doing the defendant caused and is causing great and irreparable damage to the plaintiff."

"The prayer is for an order restraining the defendant from infringing the agreement above recited, and for damages.

In addition to the general equity powers conferred upon this Court (1) the legislation of Congress expressly authorizes the granting of an injunction:

"When it appears by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act the commission or continuance of which during the litigation would produce

Ludendorff Appalled By German Losses



The enormous losses inflicted on the Germans by the British have caused General Ludendorff to change his tactics. He has ordered that no more massed attacks be made by German troops. He issued the following order: "The idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must be abolished absolutely. It only leads to unnecessary losses. The effective use of weapons, not of numbers, gives the decision."

injury to the plaintiff; or when it appears by affidavit that the defendant is doing, or threatens or is about to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done, some act in violation of the plaintiff's rights concerning the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual." (2)

We are not, therefore, required to look beyond the averments of this verified bill in order to determine whether the relief sought may be granted. Nor is it necessary that notice be given the respondent although in this case such notice was given. The law requires, however, an undertaking on the part of the complainant "that he will pay all costs and disbursements that may be decreed to the defendant, and such damages, not exceeding an amount therein specified, as he may sustain by reason of the injunction if the same be wrongful or without sufficient cause." (3)

The law considers this undertaking sufficient to protect the respondent and as dispensing with the necessity of notice.

In examining the bill the first question which arises is whether the agreement therein set forth is valid and enforceable. Contracts in restraint of trade were not favored by the Common Law, (4) but the steady trend of decisions has been

away from this doctrine and in the direction of allowing parties a greater latitude in making such contracts. It is no longer the rule either in England or America that a contract by which one party agrees not to engage in a certain business for a limited time within even an extensive area is void. Such a contract has been upheld as to the whole of England, (5) and even of Great Britain, (6) and of the United Kingdom (6a) and several other countries (6b) as to an entire state, (7) or territory, (8) or group of states, (9) though including all but two, (10) as the whole of the United States, (11) and even where there was no limit as to locality. (12) The modern doctrine has been well stated as follows:

"In the strife for commercial supremacy which the nations of the world have now entered upon it would seem suicidal for this government, through its judiciary, to lag one whit behind the marching squadrons. In business transactions undeviating honesty is a prime factor. If that factor is eliminated, or even suspected, the handicap upon enterprise, advancement, and material progress will be serious, if not intolerable. The parties made the contract in suit with painstaking care. Why should the defendant not occupy the position into which he cramped himself by his own act? The answer, most vociferously enunciated, is that the public will be the loser thereby. Many ways in which it cannot lose have been adverted to. If there is danger at all, it is not much less dangerous to lay down the hard and fast rule that freedom of contract will always be sustained, provided such freedom is reasonably exercised? Freedom without that exception degenerates into license. In any event, would the anticipated harm be at all comparable to the enormous advantages which must accrue when it shall have become for all time the settled law that every man must abide by his bargain honestly made, when no lingering smirch of guilty design or harmful purpose clings thereto? It should not be so that a bargain which, upon every principle of justice, equity, and decency out to be rigidly enforced, shall in any case be rejected because of some lingering respect for tradition." (13)

Under this doctrine, to which the Federal courts especially adhere, we see no reason why the contract recited in this bill should not be enforced even though it prevents the respondent from engaging in the

same business elsewhere in China. It seems clear, however, that the contract relates primarily to Hankow for it is there that respondent is required to remain during the term thereof. Moreover, the breach complained of is alleged to occur at Hankow and not elsewhere and it would appear to be sufficiently remedied if respondent were prevented from continuing in other employment at Hankow though the order may be extended if conditions require. And where such is the case and the contract is divisible it may be enforced locally even though the provisions as to a larger area are not upheld. (14)

The remedy sought is a proper one in such a case as practically all of the foregoing authorities disclose. Damages would be inadequate and prevention is merely a negative method of specific performance. (15) It is therefore considered and decreed that upon complainant's executing an undertaking as required by law in the sum of \$25,000.00, a temporary injunction shall issue and remain in force until further order restraining the respondent from continuing in the employ of any one in Hankow other than complainant and the International Export Company whose business is in any way connected with eggs or poultry or that conducted by complainant and said International Export Company and from giving out any information concerning said business.

1.—U. S. Rev. Stats., Sec. 4086.
2.—Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 385.

3.—Id. Sec. 384.
4.—Mitchell v. Reynolds, 1 P. Wms. 181 (1711).

"The inhibition against restraints of trade at common law seems at first to have had no exception. See language of Justice Hull, Year Book, 2 Hen. V., folio 5, pl. 26." Taft, J., in U. S. v. Addyston Pipe and Steel Co., 85 Fed. 271, 280.

5.—Jones v. Lees, 1 H. and N. 189.

6.—Whittaker v. Howe, 3 Beav. 353.

6a. Tallis v. Tallis, 1 E. and B. 291.

22 L. J. 185.

6b. E. Underwood and Son v. Barker, 1 Ch. Div. (1898-9) 309.

7.—Federal Oregon Steam Navigation Co. v. Winsor, 20 Wall. U. S. 64.

22 Law. Ed. 315.

Ohio. Paragon Oil Co. v. Hall, 7 O.C.C. 240, where, however, the City of Cleveland was excepted.

Rhode Island. Herreshoff v.

Boitinsau, 17 R. I. 3, 19 Atl. 712, 8 L.R.A. 469, 33 Am. St. Rep. 850.

8.—Godfrey v. Roese, 5 Appeal Cases (D. C.) 299.

9.—Federal. Davis v. A. Booth and Co., 131 Fed. 31; Fisheries Co. v. Lennen, 116 Fed. 217; Harrison v. Glucose Sugar Refining Co., 116 Fed. 304.

Iowa. Swigert v. Tilden, 121 Iowa 450, 97 N. W. 82, 63 L.R.A. 608.

10.—New Jersey. Trenton Pottery Co. v. Oliphant, 58 N. J. Ed. 507, 43 Atl. 723, 46 L.R.A. 255, 78 Am. St. Rep. 612.

New York. Diamond Match Co. v. Roeber, 106 N. Y. 473, 13 N. E. 419, 60 Am. Rep. 464.

11.—Federal. National Enameling etc. Co. v. Haberman, 120 Fed. 415.

Massachusetts. Anchor Electric Co.

v. Hawkes, 171 Mass. 101, 50 N. E. 509, 41 L.R.A. 189, 46 Am. St. Rep. 402.

12.—England. Rousillon v. Rousillon, 14 Ch. D. 351; Nordenfelt v. Maxim etc. Co. Ltd. (1894) A. C. 535.

New Hampshire. Bancroft v. Union Embossing Co., 72 N. H. 402, 57 Atl. 97, 64 L.R.A. 288.

New York. Tode v. Gross, 127 N. Y. 480, 28 N. E. 469, 13 L.R.A. 652, 24 Am. St. Rep. 475.

Rhode Island. Oakdale Mfg. Co. v. Garst, 18 R.I. 484, 28 Atl. 973, 23 L.R.A. 689, 49 Am. St. Rep. 784.

13.—Platt, J., in National Enameling etc. Co. v. Haberman, 120 Fed. 415, Ed. 316.

14.—Oregon Steam Navigation Co. v. Winsor, 20 Wall. U. S. 64, 22 Law. Ed. 315.

15.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

16.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

17.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

18.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

19.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

20.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

21.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

22.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

23.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

24.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

25.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

26.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

27.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

28.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

29.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

30.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

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away from this doctrine and in the direction of allowing parties a greater latitude in making such contracts. It is no longer the rule either in England or America that a contract by which one party agrees not to engage in a certain business for a limited time within even an extensive area is void. Such a contract has been upheld as to the whole of England, (5) and even of Great Britain, (6) and of the United Kingdom (6a) and several other countries (6b) as to an entire state, (7) or territory, (8) or group of states, (9) though including all but two, (10) as the whole of the United States, (11) and even where there was no limit as to locality. (12) The modern doctrine has been well stated as follows:

"In the strife for commercial supremacy which the nations of the world have now entered upon it would seem suicidal for this government, through its judiciary, to lag one whit behind the marching squadrons. In business transactions undeviating honesty is a prime factor. If that factor is eliminated, or even suspected, the handicap upon enterprise, advancement, and material progress will be serious, if not intolerable. The parties made the contract in suit with painstaking care. Why should the defendant not occupy the position into which he cramped himself by his own act? The answer, most vociferously enunciated, is that the public will be the loser thereby. Many ways in which it cannot lose have been adverted to. If there is danger at all, it is not much less dangerous to lay down the hard and fast rule that freedom of contract will always be sustained, provided such freedom is reasonably exercised? Freedom without that exception degenerates into license. In any event, would the anticipated harm be at all comparable to the enormous advantages which must accrue when it shall have become for all time the settled law that every man must abide by his bargain honestly made, when no lingering smirch of guilty design or harmful purpose clings thereto? It should not be so that a bargain which, upon every principle of justice, equity, and decency out to be rigidly enforced, shall in any case be rejected because of some lingering respect for tradition." (13)

Under this doctrine, to which the Federal courts especially adhere, we see no reason why the contract recited in this bill should not be enforced even though it prevents the respondent from engaging in the

same business elsewhere in China. It seems clear, however, that the contract relates primarily to Hankow for it is there that respondent is required to remain during the term thereof. Moreover, the breach complained of is alleged to occur at Hankow and not elsewhere and it would appear to be sufficiently remedied if respondent were prevented from continuing in other employment at Hankow though the order may be extended if conditions require. And where such is the case and the contract is divisible it may be enforced locally even though the provisions as to a larger area are not upheld. (14)

The remedy sought is a proper one in such a case as practically all of the foregoing authorities disclose. Damages would be inadequate and prevention is merely a negative method of specific performance. (15) It is therefore considered and decreed that upon complainant's executing an undertaking as required by law in the sum of \$25,000.00, a temporary injunction shall issue and remain in force until further order restraining the respondent from continuing in the employ of any one in Hankow other than complainant and the International Export Company whose business is in any way connected with eggs or poultry or that conducted by complainant and said International Export Company and from giving out any information concerning said business.

1.—U. S. Rev. Stats., Sec. 4086.

2.—Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 385.

3.—Id. Sec. 384.

4.—Mitchell v. Reynolds, 1 P. Wms. 181 (1711).

"The inhibition against restraints of trade at common law seems at first to have had no exception. See language of Justice Hull, Year Book, 2 Hen. V., folio 5, pl. 26." Taft, J., in U. S. v. Addyston Pipe and Steel Co., 85 Fed. 271, 280.

5.—Jones v. Lees, 1 H. and N. 189.

6.—Whittaker v. Howe, 3 Beav. 353.

6a. Tallis v. Tallis, 1 E. and B. 291.

22 L. J. 185.

6b. E. Underwood and Son v. Barker, 1 Ch. Div. (1898-9) 309.

7.—Federal Oregon Steam Navigation Co. v. Winsor, 20 Wall. U. S. 64.

22 Law. Ed. 315.

Ohio. Paragon Oil Co. v. Hall, 7 O.C.C. 240, where, however, the City of Cleveland was excepted.

Rhode Island. Herreshoff v.

Boitinsau, 17 R. I. 3, 19 Atl. 712, 8 L.R.A. 469, 33 Am. St. Rep. 850.

8.—Godfrey v. Roese, 5 Appeal Cases (D. C.) 299.

9.—Federal. Davis v. A. Booth and Co., 131 Fed. 31; Fisheries Co. v. Lennen, 116 Fed. 217; Harrison v. Glucose Sugar Refining Co., 116 Fed. 304.

Iowa. Swigert v. Tilden, 121 Iowa 450, 97 N. W. 82, 63 L.R.A. 608.

10.—New Jersey. Trenton Pottery Co. v. Oliphant, 58 N. J. Ed. 507, 43 Atl. 723, 46 L.R.A. 255, 78 Am. St. Rep. 612.

New York. Diamond Match Co. v. Roeber, 106 N. Y. 473, 13 N. E. 419, 60 Am. Rep. 464.

11.—Federal. National Enameling etc. Co. v. Haberman, 120 Fed. 415.

Massachusetts. Anchor Electric Co.

v. Hawkes, 171 Mass. 101, 50 N. E. 509, 41 L.R.A. 189, 46 Am. St. Rep. 402.

12.—England. Rousillon v. Rousillon, 14 Ch. D. 351; Nordenfelt v. Maxim etc. Co. Ltd. (1894) A. C. 535.

New Hampshire. Bancroft v. Union Embossing Co., 72 N. H. 402, 57 Atl. 97, 64 L.R.A. 288.

New York. Tode v. Gross, 127 N. Y. 480, 28 N. E. 469, 13 L.R.A. 652, 24 Am. St. Rep. 475.

Rhode Island. Oakdale Mfg. Co. v. Garst, 18 R.I. 484, 28 Atl. 973, 23 L.R.A. 689, 49 Am. St. Rep. 784.

13.—Platt, J., in National Enameling etc. Co. v. Haberman, 120 Fed. 415, Ed. 316.

14.—Oregon Steam Navigation Co. v. Winsor, 20 Wall. U. S. 64, 22 Law. Ed. 315.

15.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

16.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

17.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

18.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

19.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

20.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G. 604.

21.—Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G. McN. and G.

Peking Day By Day

Suppressing The Opium Evil

General Yen Hsi-shan, the Tuchen of Shansi, has telegraphed to the Central Government stating that there are still many people in his province who indulge in the opium habit, and that in view of the encouragement given by the neighboring province of Shensi to the growing of poppy, it is feared that the evil will never be suppressed. Besides ordering all the collectorates to mete out severe punishment to opium smugglers, he has instructed the district magistrates of his province to enforce more strictly the prohibition measures. All opium smokers should be registered, and any one who has already got rid of the habit should get five families in his neighborhood to guarantee that he will never use opium again in future. Should he be found smoking or handling the drug, he should be severely prosecuted in accordance with the regulations.

Halting Asks For Instructions

The Captain of the Haiyung has telegraphed to the Government from Vladivostok stating that owing to the intense hatred between the old and new factions of Russians at that port some conflicts have taken place there and that it is generally expected that some severe fighting will sooner or later break out in that port. Continuing, the captain informs the Government that the warships of the Allied countries at that port have decided to try their best to maintain peace and order at the port in the event of serious fighting between the hostile factions of the Russians there. On account of this he wishes the Government to give him instructions regarding the part the Chinese warship should play when fighting takes place in that port. The Office for the Affairs of the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff has already telegraphed instructions to the captain.

Tsao Kun's Return And Peace

General Hsu Shu-cheng telegraphed to the Government May 30, requesting the latter to ask General Tsao to remain in the South. But General Tsao had already started for the North before this telegram could produce any effect. It is said that although General Tsao's return to the North is on account of illness, he is also influenced by Mr. Pien Shou-ching, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, who has been employed by General Tsao as his adviser and an advocate of peace.

Transfer Of The Changchun-Sungari Railway

Some time ago the Government received a report from the Tuchen of Kirin to the effect that as the Russian Government was contemplating the transfer of the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Changchun to Lowshakow on the Sungari owed to Japan in payment of the arms purchased by the former some time ago. As this section of the said railway is closely concerned with an existing agreement between China and Russia, the Government has decided to lodge a protest with the Russian Government and will not allow that section of the railway to be transferred privately. Another report says that the Chinese Government has already lodged a protest with the two Governments concerned.

Electioneering In China

The Government has not wavered in its determination to proceed with the elections for a new Parliament, and the voting which has already taken place has aroused an enthusiasm which augurs well for the establishment of a representative assembly.

Reports from twelve provinces indicate that the numbers qualified to participate in the primary elections for the House of Representatives are as follows:

Chihli	2,240,931
Fengtien	892,864
Kirin	232,050
Kiangsu	2,779,600
Anhui	1,324,579
Shantung	1,622,566
Honan	2,865,092
Shansi	1,154,310
Chahar	168,912
Hellungkiang	137,100
Chingchao	670,259
Kweisui	19,237

Some of the elections have been postponed until the end of May or the early days of June. But not later than June 5. The election for Representatives has been fixed for June 10 in the provinces. In some instances being prolonged to June 20 or 25.

Similarly the primary elections for Senators mostly are held at the end of May or first few days in June, but seven have been postponed on account of local circumstances.

The election takes place on June 20.

Whatever may be thought of Constitutional Government in China, it must be admitted that the figures given above for the various provinces and administrative areas reveal a fairly broad franchise. Taking the metropolitan province of Chihli, the returns indicate that practically one seventh of the population vote in the primary election, which is roughly one voter per family. True, the other provinces do not show the same high proportion, but that is explained by local circumstances. On the face of the returns quoted we may infer that the new Parliament will really represent the people and not any particular section.

The National News Agency

The above agency makes the following pathetic announcement:—"Owing to police intervention, we have not been able to make our daily news reports in English during the course of the last several days. The police objected to our translation and publication of the document read by President Feng to the representatives of the Chinese students in connection with the new Sino-Japanese military convention without its previous consent last Tuesday on the ground that the document which was read out by the acting Chief Executive was not intended for the information of foreigners. The Japanese regarded such translation and publication as a violation of the agreement because both contracting Powers agreed to keep it secret for military reasons. We are permitted to resume our daily news reports from tomorrow." Peking, May 30, 1918.

Miscellaneous

The Mongol Prince of Hsi Wu-chu has sent a special delegate to Peking to pay his annual tribute to the Government. The delegate was introduced to the President by the Assistant Chief of the Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs the other day. Among the tributes were two pieces of Pulu Cloth and two Mongolian horses.

The Tea Planting Experimental Station has requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to establish a bank for the encouragement of tea trade. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has the request under consideration. In reply to the inquiry made by the Central Government concerning the withdrawal of General Li Chuan-ye's Battalions of Anwu troops to the vicinity of Ping-hsiang, General Ni Shih-chung has telegraphed saying that the said troops have lost the fighting capacity since the defeat of the Second Army in Eastern Hunan, and therefore he has been obliged to recall them and to replace them by the men under the command of General Ma, who has been instructed to proceed at once to the front.

Siccawei Weather Reports

5.—The barometers have moderately fallen on the continent but as rule keep above the average. Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions. Rain in Fukien and Formosa.

6.—Barometer rising. Fine weather.

Thursday, June 6, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg., mm.	758.95	759.56
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.83	29.90
Variation for mm 12h	10.40	10.05
Variation for mm 24h	-0.20	-0.32
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	11	10
Wind—Miles	6.8	6.2
Temperature—Cen	15°2	21°8
Temperature—Fah	59.4	71.3
Humidity co.	95	68
Nebulosity 5-10	5	8
Rainfall inches	—	—
Rainfall mm	—	—

AS GENTLE AS NATURE

describes exactly the action of Pinkettes, they do their work entirely efficiently, yet without any of the after ill-effects of Salts and other drastic purgatives.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, gently stimulate the liver and help the appetite. Of all chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on June 4, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 16-20
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30
Fish	
Bream	per lb. 12-14
Cod	" 14-16
Mandarin	" 30-40
Mackerel	" 16-20
Pomfret	" 14-16
Salmon	" 16-20
Samoi	" 30-40
Soles	" 14-16
Whitebait	" none

Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each none
Duck	" 40-70
Eggs	per doz. 15-17
Fowl	per lb. 18-20
Geese	each 50-50
Hare	" none
Partridge	" none
Pheasant	" none
Pigeons	" 15-18
Plover	" none
Quail	each 18-20
Snipe	" 12-14
Turkey	per lb. 30-35
Teal	each none
Wild Duck	" none
Wild Pigeons	" none
Woodcock	" none
Wild Geese	" none

Fruit	
Appricots	per lb. none
Apples	" 20-25
Bananas	" 15-18
Cherries	" none
Cocanuts	each 15-18
Chestnuts	per lb. none
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 7-8
Lichees	per lb. 15-20
Mangoes	" 12-16
Mangosteens	per doz. 60-70
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 15-20
Peaches	" 8-10
Perseimmons	" none
Peeboes	per lb. 8-10
Plums	" 6-8
Pumeloes	each none
Pineapples	" none
Pears	per lb. 8-10
Strawberries	" 10-15
Walnuts	" 12-14

Vegetables	
Artichokes	each 5-6
Asparagus	per doz. 20-30



Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

Office Hours

9 to 12

2 to 6

French Beans	per lb. 15-18
Broad Beans	" 2-3
Beetroot	per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 8-10
Cabbage	each 3-4
Carrots	" 2-3
Cauliflower	each 10-15
Celery	per bunch 2-3
Egg Plant	per lb. 5-6
Green Corn	each 2-3
Leeks	per bunch none
Mushrooms	per lb. 80-100
Onions	per lb. 2-3
Parasips	per bunch 4-5
Potatoes	per pic. \$2.00-2.50
Peas	per lb. 3-4
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes	" 10-12
Turnips	per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour	
Flour American per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian	\$4.30
Flour Shanghai	\$2.70
Soles	per 200 lbs. \$7.00

Foreign dairies per bottle	
Chinese dairies	" 17
Fodder	" 17
Barley	per 114 lbs. \$2.75
Brans	" \$1.85
Fuel	
House Coal	per ton Tia. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tia. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry	
Per 100 articles	\$2.00-4.00

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mrs. Grosjean and Mr. Oliver.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangchi from Wenchow: Messrs. G. B. Eldridge and Godfrey.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. C. Wellie.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Mrs. Macavie, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. Schindler and Silvanoff.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin: Adjutant and Madame Ziagel, 5 French Officers, 12 French Soldiers, 1 Annamite and Mr. Azakis.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru

from Japan:—Lieut. R. C. Lawder,

Mrs. Chamber, Mr. and Mrs. Belbin, Mr. S. and Mrs. Toyoshima and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Yanase, Messrs. S. W. Mills, Alex. Antonoff, and Chamber and Chin.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Castro, Miss B. M. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carman, Mrs. Julia de Carvalho, Capt. J. Domenack, Sir C. Elliot, Mrs. E. M. McVean, Mrs. H. G. Reed and infant, Misses A. C. Sanaser and M. L. Taylor, Messrs. Gaston Ashe, A. A. Baptista, Chan Kwong-man, R. M. Cadwallader, G. S. B. Cushman, F. S. Douglas, R. M. Ford, Ho Wai-sung, A. G. Israel, Joe Ching-sun, F. Fuka, W. D. Kadri, C. H. Ling, A. B. Leavelle, C. S. Lin, C. S. P. Pinto, T. Shue, J. K. Steele, K. Tomaki, Tan Kin-wee, A. G. Wrenmore, P. P. Whitham, C. Y. Wong, L. C. Woo, Wong Mun Chen, C. S. Weight, A. Yager, Fung Chuk-seung, L. Yew and R. Manabe.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru from Hongkong:—Miss Osmund, Mr. and Mrs. Botelho, Mrs. Greenberg and child, Mrs. A. Garcia and infant, Mrs. Figueredo and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kohnman, Messrs. S. Takeuchi, S. Kanazaki, J. F. Hue, T. Mishima, J. Yamada, H. G. Remedios, Chang, C. Kato, K. Hoga, Alabaster, C. G. Alabaster and Kaptey.

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from Japan:—Lieut. R. C. Lawder, Mrs. Chamber, Mr. and Mrs. Belbin, Mr. S. and Mrs. Toyoshima and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Yanase, Messrs. S. W. Mills, Alex. Antonoff, and Chamber and Chin.

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Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru from Hongkong:—Miss Osmund, Mr. and Mrs. Botelho, Mrs. Greenberg and child, Mrs. A. Garcia and infant, Mrs. Figueredo and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kohnman, Messrs. S. Takeuchi, S. Kanazaki, J. F. Hue, T. Mishima, J. Yamada, H. G. Remedios, Chang, C. Kato, K. Hoga, Alabaster, C. G. Alabaster and Kaptey.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai June 6, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank's buying rate
@ 108 1/2 = Tls. 91.95
@ exch. 7.31 = Mex. \$125.79
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.775
Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 297
Bar Silver Tls.
Copper Cash per tael 1783
Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate:
@ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.38
@ 7.31 = Mex. \$6.00
Peking Bar
Native Interest 06

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 48 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. N. Y. on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.63
Consols 1

Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4/6 1/2
India Demand 4/7
Paris T.T. 30 1/2
Paris T.T. 62 1/2
Paris Demand 62 1/2
New York T.T. 108 1/2
New York Demand 108 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 70
Japan T.T. 48 1/2
Batavia T.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9 1/2
Paris 4 m/s. 648
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 112 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR JUNE.
Hk. Tl. 393 @ 4/6 1/2 11
" 1 @ 621 France 6.92
" 0.83 @ 108 1/2 Gold 1
" 1 @ 48 1/2 Yen 2.30
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.82
" 1 @ — Roubles 1
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Every Bedroom with private
Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and
Selected Cellar, under Foreign
Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Ex-
change.

Telephone to us, Central
6601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
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"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

71, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprie-
tress. Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations
Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$560
Chartered £71
Russo-Asiatic £1.250

Marine Insurances

Canton \$320 B.
North China Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton \$670 B.
Yangtze \$190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Ida

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$125 B.
Hongkong Fire \$310 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 108
Indo-China Def. Tls. 120 B.
"Shell" Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (c) Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 10.10 B.
Oriental Cons. 10.00
Philippine 10.00
Raub 10.00

Docks

Hongkong Dock \$120 B.
Shanghai Dock Tls. 110 S.
New Eng. Works Tls. 17 1/2 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 73 B.
Hongkong Wharf \$81 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land Tls. 70 B.
China Land 10.00
Shanghai Land 10.00
Yantaiwei Land 10.00
Shanghai Hotels Ltd \$12 B.
China Realty (ord) 10.00
China Realty (pref.)

Cottons Mills

E-wo Tls. 170 B.
E-wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2
International Tls. 235
International (pref) Tls. 62 1/2
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 110
Original Tls. 52 B.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 10
Kang Yik Tls. 15 1/2
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 7.95 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90

Industrials

Butler Tile Tls. 23
China Sugar \$82 B.
Green Island \$8 1/2 B.
Langkats Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Major Bros Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Sumatra

Stores

Hall and Holtz \$14 B.
Llewellyn Tls. 74 B.
Lane, Crawford \$5.10 B.
Moutrie \$14 B.
Watson \$14 B.
Weeks

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 8 1/2
Ambers Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java Tls. 7 1/2
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.90 S.
Ayer Tawah Tls. 23 S.
Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 3 S.
Bute Tls. 1
Chemor United Tls. 1.02 1/2
Chempedak Tls. 9
Chong Tls. 2.10
Consolidated Tls. 2 1/4 S.
Dominion Tls. 7 S.
Gula Kalumpung Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 10 1/2
Kamunting Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala Tls. 0.50 S.
Kapayang Tls. 27
Karan Tls. 11
Kota Bahros Tls. 5 S.
Kroowok Java Tls. 12 S.
Padang Tls. 13
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 5 S.
Permatia Tls. 3 1/2
Repah Tls. 0.90 S.
Samagagas Tls. 0.80 S.
Seekee Tls. 6
Semambu Tls. 1.05
Senawang Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 S.
Shai Malay-pref Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1 B.
Sungala Tls. 1 1/2
Sungel Duri Tls. 8 S.
Sua Manggis Tls. 3 1/2
Shai Kalantan Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.75
Taiping Tls. 1.05
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90
Tebong Tls. 15 S.
Ulobi Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe Tls. 4 1/2

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B.
Cully Dairy Tls. 10 B.
Shai Elec. and Ash \$
Shanghai Trams Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar Tls. 3
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 76 B.
Shai Waterworks Tls. 165
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai June 6, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Hall & Holtz \$14.00
New Engineering Tls. 17.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 52.00
Unofficial
S.M.C. 5% debts 1903 Tls. 94.00
Kroowoks Tls. 12.00
Telephone Tls. 76.00
Shai & H'kew Wharf Tls. 73.50

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their
report for week ending May 31,
write as follows:

The Settlement on the 29th inst.
passed off satisfactorily and our
market now shows signs of revival
with a large volume of business
passing.

Shanghai is quieter after their
settlement and it has become in-
creasingly evident that the June
Settlement in Shanghai has been a
bit overdone.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have
changed hands to fair extent at
\$585, closing with sellers at the rate.

Marine Insurances—Cantons cou d
be placed at \$320, probably higher
rates would be paid. North Chinas
at Tls. 123, Yangtszes at \$190, and
Unions at \$740 ex dividend are all
enquired for at quotations.

Fire Insurances—China Fires at
\$133 and Hongkong Fires at \$310
are a strong market.

Shipping—Douglases under settle-
ment influences have been done as
low as \$64, closing with buyers at
the advanced rate of \$65. Steam-
boats have varied between \$19 1/2 and
\$22, closing at \$19 1/2. Preferred
Indos are still in demand at \$32 1/2
and Deferred Indos after a fair
amount of business at \$134 are now
strong with buyers offering \$139.
Star Ferries following on the issue
of the report have fallen away to
\$21 1/2 ex dividend at which there
buyers. Shells could be placed at
119s.

Refineries—China Sugars have
buyers at \$83 with sellers holding
for \$85. Malabons are wanted at
\$30.

Oils and Mining—Raubs are
offering at \$2.80. Urals at 15s. and
Kallians have advanced to 48s. at
which there are buyers. Tronohs
have come to business at 38s. ex
dividend No. 49 of 1s. per share.
Langkats have sellers at Tls. 15 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—
Kowloon Wharves have buyers at
\$79 with sellers \$2 higher. Hong-
kong Docks have been the medium
of a large business at rates ranging
between \$120 and \$123 for cash with
\$126 1/2 done for August and \$125 for
July. Shanghai Docks are wanted
in the North at Tls. 109 1/2 for cash.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—
Centrals at \$90. Hongkong Hotels at
\$88. Kowloon Lands at \$28 and
West Points at \$78 are unaltered
from last week. Hongkong Lands
have buyers at \$84 and Humphreys
at \$5.30.

Cotton Mills—The following are
the latest quotations from Shanghai:
Ewes Tls. 15 1/2
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 134.
Kung Yik Tls. 14 1/2.
Yangtzepoo Tls. 8.20.
Oriental Tls. 51.

Electric Companies—Hongkong
Electricity are in demand at \$51 ex
dividend. Hongkong Trams are quiet
at \$6.40 and China Lights at \$4.

Miscellaneous—China Borneos are
quiet at \$8 1/2. Dairy Farms are
offering at \$27. Ropes are wanted
at \$25, and Providents at \$7.30.
Cements have buyers at \$6.70 and
Wm. Howells at \$8. Waterboats
have come to business to a small
extent at \$12.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return
of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign
Settlement) for the week ended June
5, 1918, with figures for the cor-
responding week last year:

1918. 1917.
Gross Receipts \$31,249.32 \$30,294.88
Loss by currency
depreciation 7,037.19 6,712.30
Effective Receipts \$24,212.13 \$23,582.58

Percentage of loss
by currency de-
preciation 28.81 23.51
Car Miles run 80,278 83,067
Passengers Carried 1,484,294 1,395,897

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as
follows in their report for week end-
ing June 6:

Japan Coal—There is still only
very little "life" in this market whilst
freights continue to soar still higher
and these are without doubt the
governing factors of the market, there
is therefore no likelihood whatever, as
far as we can see, of prices coming
down in the near future;—the local
Silk Filatures are expected to resume
operations shortly and thus will tend
to clear off some of the existing stocks
now on the spot which should have a
beneficial effect on the market.

Fushun Coal—No change.
Kaiping Coal—Very little change
has taken place since last writing.
The high rates of chartering continue
and the prospects therefore are for an
advance rather than a decline on
future prices.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s report
for week ending June 6, says:
There is nothing to report in our
Home-made Freight market to the
United Kingdom—tonnage is as
scarce as ever.

Via Pacific—Freights are strong on
account of the scarcity of tonnage, at
the same time it cannot be said that
the cargo is plentiful on account of the
numerous difficulties of importing into
the United States under existing con-
ditions.

There are rumors about that the

Freight Market

Overland railway tariff for Imports
from abroad will be abolished and
"domestic" rates (which were recently
raised approximately 25%) applied to
Import cargo.

Coastwise—The strong tone re-
ported in our last still continues as
regards our Northern market and
River steamer are fully employed
meeting exceptionally heavy require-
ments; the Hongkong market has
weakened latterly and this is very
little inquiry for rice tonnage at the
moment.

For the United Kingdom—The s.s.
Hirano Maru is advertised for Liver-
pool and the s.s. Yokohama Maru for
London.

Amusements

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
AT THE
Victoria Theatreon June 7th, 8th, 9th
and 10th

AND

MATINEE on SUNDAY

A marvelous detective drama. A
mystery that involves secret military
plans and almost causes the death
of an innocent man

SHOWING

The Five Part Film

"THE CLUE"

with

BLANCHE SWEET

NEW GRAPHIC

and

NEW COMEDIES

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT — TONIGHT

The Romantic Pathe Photo Play

"WILL POWER"
"WILL POWER"

Adapted from the novel by Georges Ohmet.

A four part drama full of brilliant scenes and strong dramatic
situations. One of those real silent successes of the screen.

PATHE'S BRITISH
GAZETTEItems of interest from old
EnglandTHE BAIRNSFATHER
CARTOONSIntroducing The Walrus and
Erb on the screenPOKES & JABS in THE TRY-OUT
POKES & JABS in THE TRY-OUT

A single reel with a double reel quality of laughs

EMPIRE DAY AT THE CONSULATE
EMPIRE DAY AT THE CONSULATE

All the best tit-bits of this popular local event

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m. : Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.

THE FAITHFUL : MRS. VERNON CASTLE

GAMEKEEPER : "THE MARK OF CAIN"

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong &
North Szechuen Rds.

Tonight DON'T MISS Tonight

OUR FIRST "METRO" SUPERFEATURE

Pennington's Choice

Absolutely the limit in fun & excitement

5 Acts' Romantic Story, Brimful of Surprises

Featuring the Sovereign of the Screen

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

The Clever and Beautiful Artist

and the BEVERLY BAYNE

WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT BOXING

CHAMPION J.J. JEFFRIES

who trains PENNINGTON to cope with the Woodmen.

Popular Prices

AMUSEMENTS

On June 7th, 8th and 9th

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

THE GREATEST

ALL CHAPLIN

PROGRAMME

EVER SCREENED

SHOWING

THE FOLLOWING FOUR COMEDIES

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"PROPS" 2 Parts "GOING DOWN" . . 1 Part

"PRIME MINISTER" 2 Parts "PIANO MOVER" . . 1 Part

PRICES \$1.50 and \$1.00

MATINEES

Saturday, at 4 p.m. | Sunday, at 3.15 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management of the Carlton Cafe has taken
over the catering of

St. George's Gardens

MUSIC AND DANCING THROUGHOUT
THE EVENING

Suppers Served

Dinners will be provided nightly commencing

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

THE CARLTON ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE

Telephone West 802

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Wednesday, June 12th

By The Famous

MOSCOW TRIO

Of the Duchess Olga of Leightenburg

The Great Russian Pianist

ALEXANDER CHMELNITZKI

The Great Russian Violinist

VLADIMIR SIROIDO

The Great Russian Celloist

CONSTANTINE BAKALEINIKOFF

ADMISSION PRICES

\$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

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"THE ELDORADO"

High-Class Vaudeville and Dance Hall

3 JUKONG ROAD

To Complete a Perfect Day,

Visit

"The Eldorado"

Come and be Entertained

by

Miss Irene Swan

American Ragtime Singer and Dancer

Miss Paola French, Songs and Dances.

Miss Dachenko, Russian Dancer.

PROF. MARTINEZ' Orchestra

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$9,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Eddins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Illoilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Age: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

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The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,298,532.00

Special Reserve Fund \$1,595,933.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dainy, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tainan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

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International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,848,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de Cuba, Canton, Medellin, Caballeros, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

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The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Cbl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan Ports.	Takeshima m.	18.50					17.00
River Ports.	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Swatow.	Holbow	9.00	9.00				8.50
Swatow.	Taiwang	21.00	17.00				21.00
Foochow.	Hsinchi.	21.00	17.00				21.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train		7.00				17.00
Pekin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00				
Hankow.			17.00				
Ningpo.			15.00				
Tomorrow							
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9.00	9.00				8.50
River Ports.	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Sunday, June 9.							
River Ports.	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Monday, June 10.							
Russia via Siberia Express	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00				20.50
Yokohama, Kobe, Y'hamo, Canada							
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe.	Siberia mail			18.00			17.00
Tuesday, June 11.							
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shunkin	14.00	13.50				13.25
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	11.00					10.50
Hongkong, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki mail	10.00					9.50
Hongkong.			10.30				
Wednesday, June 12.							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow		17.00				
Hongkong and Hongkong. . . .			17.00				
Saturday, June 15.							
Russia via Siberia.	Via Pukow	21.00					20.50

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 10		Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 13		San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 14		Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16		Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 23		San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24		San Francisco	Chinghai Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 25		San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26		Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 29		San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 2		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 3		Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 7		Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 7	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 8	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 14	Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka	Tateyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 14	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 18	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	Marcellis	Saigon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 7	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 7	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 7	7.00 Swatow	Hohow	Br. B. & S.
June 8	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8		Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Talsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 11		Yenchow	Br. B. & S.
June 11	noon Hongkong & Canton	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
June 13	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
June 14		Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
June 14	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 16		Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 7	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8	10.00	W'wai, C'foo, T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
June 11	3.00	W'wai, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
June 11	noon	Tsingtao and Dalren	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 12	—	T'sin, Dalren, T'au	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 14	2.30	Tsingtao and Dalren	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 15	10.00	W'wai, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
June 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtsoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganin	Br. B. & S.
June 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
June 15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 6	Hankow	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 6	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
June 6	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 6		Anlan	Br. A. P. Co.	
June 6	Hongkong	Grayson	Jap. Alexander	
June 6	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
June 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 6	10.00 W'wai, C'fou, T'fain	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
June 6	8.00 Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunming	Br. B. & S.	
June 6	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 6	Port Said	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M.	
June 6	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 6	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, June 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsinchi, Captain R. J.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsinchi, Captain R. J.

Cain, will leave on Friday, June 7, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 11, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtseppoo wharf on June 14, at 4.30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtseppoo wharf on June 16, at 4.30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain John Glen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN AND DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtseppoo wharf on June 12, at 4.30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VANCOUVER via NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The O. S. K. Str. Arabia Maru, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on Monday, June 10, through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14, through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kito Maru Apr. 17
Kaga Maru May 21
For Liverpool
Iyo Maru Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru May 10
For San Francisco
Shinyo Maru Apr. 30
Ecuador May 25
Korea Maru May 25
For Seattle
Katori Maru Apr. 28
Manila Maru May 4
Suwa Maru May 19
For Vancouver
Monteagle May 21
Empress of Japan May 27
Key West May 27
For Marcellis, etc.
Kishimiyama Maru May 13
Paul Lecat June 6

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KJUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtse and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunling, Sinkiang, Yangchow, Sangliang and Kaitong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 22	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM LILANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 22	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
"SAIGON MARU" (5,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, June 9, June 10
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 13, June 14
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dalren arr. leave
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, June 10, June 12

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. J. Kurimura, June 12, June 14

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
EVII	Apr. ...	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	...	...	...	...
MMB	Apr. ...	Cruise	D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	...	...	...	...
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	...	...	...	...
PAORI		Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	...	...	...	...

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Monteagle* July 21	Monteagle July 14
Key West Aug. 9	
(cargo only)	

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for San Francisco, June 13, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, June 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, July 19, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for Hongkong, June 27, 1918
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong, June 25, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FR.T. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be prepaid

Replies must be called for

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

45th GYMKHANA MEETING.
13th and 15th JUNE, 1918.
(Thursday and Saturday.)

ENTRIES for all events close on Saturday, 8th June, 1918, at 8 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

18299

NOTICE

Mr. George Korpit, Vice President of the Manchurian American Trading Corporation and General Manager for the Far East, suddenly being able to secure an opportunity to proceed on his long anticipated business trip to the United States, begs to apologise to his many friends for not having the time to call and say au revoir.

18302

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerable and Surgical diseases.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism
(studied medicine in Japan,
America and Europe).
Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.

31 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.

17848

TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

TSING HUA COLLEGE,
PEKING.

TENDERS will be received by Tsing Hua College for the (1) Heating and Ventilation (2) Plumbing and (3) Electrical Installations of the Auditorium and Science Building at Tsing Hua Yuan, Peking.

Plans and specifications may be had on the payment of an application fee of \$20 silver, Peking currency, to the Architect's Office, Tsing Hua College, Peking. Ten dollars will be refunded when the drawings and specifications are returned to the College.

Tenders will be opened on July 10 at 3 o'clock p.m. at TSING HUA YUAN.

17936

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518. (Amended).

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

THE Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them, entailing under normal circumstances night duty for two hours at a time twice a week, between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Connell Room,

Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

18282

Amusement Advertising
will be founded on
Page 10

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that the silk merchants and firms who are connected with our guild are not associated with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, which has recently been organised by the foreign merchants and the Chinese Silk Cocoon Merchants' Guild in Shanghai. For fear of misunderstandings, this notice is inserted in the leading Chinese and Foreign newspapers.

THE CHINESE SILK GUILD,
E 196 Shansi Road.

18297

Shanghai General Hospital

North Szechow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged to first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class Tael 8 per day.

Second class " 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food, drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

18260

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels
and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road

(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home

This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality

from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory; it's right on the road.

BILL SMITH

says:

You can standardise
the sweeping of your
office or the washing
of the windows,
provided you first
determine the best
and shortest way to
perform these operations.

Elephant Head

Italian Vermouth

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and

Green Wire Cloth.

17997

For Sale—Hanyang

20 mow of land between city wall
and Hanyang Iron Works; near
Fork of Han and Yangtze rivers.
Suitable for factories. One large
foreign residence, large foreign
hospital building, four small build-
ings. Exceptional bargain.

Write: J. T. PROCTOR,
9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 641.

18218

SZECHWAN PROVINCE

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.

Telegraphic Address:

WIDLER, CHUNGKING.

A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

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W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

A1229 BROADWAY & 417 TIENTUNG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

TYPEWRITERS

(Fully Guaranteed)



Underwoods

Remingtons

Royals

Olivers

L. C. Smiths

\$50.00

to \$165.00

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

Motor-Cyclists—

Know Your Speed

STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of
motor-cycling. You can know
at a glance just how fast
you are riding.



For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 2829

THE

American Express Company

Have Opened Offices at

10 THE BUND

Banking and Shipping

Telephone Central 1969

18276

This Is To Notify The Public

that we have removed to 20 Nanking Road

(First Floor)

where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

18246

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health!

We also cure Rheumatism and

nervousness.

Turkish Bath and Massage

Establishment.

PROF. I. K. SETO,

25 North Szechuen Road,

Phone N. 2768.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1

Hongkong Road, eight rooms,

separate entrance, well lighted,

facing North. Immediate occu-

pancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer

and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing

Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-

siderable experience in legal, con-

sultate, syndicate, journalistic, com-

mercial and official translator work,

undertakes translation in English

and Chinese of agreements, peti-

tions, letters, legal documents ad-

vertisements, and commercial docu-

ments, etc. Please apply to Chang

Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or

P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite

West End Lane.

18215 J.T.

BRITISHER, married, consider-

able experience in China and at pre-

sent employed, desires berth in

shipping office or work connected

with marine matters, with a view to

bettering position. Apply to Box

375, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large com-
fortable bedroom with dressing
room and bathroom attached;
suitable for small family; also,
a large cosy attic facing South.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and
one back, with bath attached also
a large attic, facing garden, hot
water, moderate prices. Table
under the personal supervision of
the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102.

18240.

FO LET, large room with board,
in a private family, also small room.
Apply 9 Albany Lane.

18297 J.T.

TO LET Central, with excellent
attendance and good board a well
furnished bed-room, bath-room
attached. Suitable for married
couple or bachelor, Telephone and
lift, also an airy cool large attic bed-
room, well furnished, facing south.
Apply 103 Szechuen Road, Third
floor.

18290

TO LET: One room, furnished
or unfurnished. North Szechuen
Road. Apply to Box 392, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18282 J.56789

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD desired with British or
American family, by young Japanese
graduate. Good references, English
and Japanese. Apply to Box 401,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18298 J.T.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Temporary loan for
a day or two of a copy of Lecky's
work "A History of European
Morals from the Time of Augustus
to Charlemagne" for the purpose of
reference to a certain passage with
a view to deciding a bet, the proceeds
of which will be devoted to Allied
War Charities. Apply to Box 403,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Small screw-cutting
lathe, Drummond or other good
make, also set of carpenter's tools.
Apply to Box No. 393, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18277 J.567

WANTED: A pure bred pointer
pup, two or three months old.
Must be cheap. Apply to Box No.
387, THE CHINA PRESS.

18273 J.567

SITUATIONS WANTED

OUTPORT, foreigner, wants posi-
tion in plantation field; experienced
in all kinds of plantation work.
Salary moderate. Apply to Box
400, THE CHINA PRESS.

18296

YOUNG Chinese with good knowl-
edge of English and typing desires
position. Rapid, accurate typing
work.